

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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REMARKS ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP TAMAR; *in a VOYAGE from ENGLAND to PORT PRAIA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES, and from thence along the Coast of AUSTRALIA, to PORT ESSINGTON, in the COBOURG PENINSULA, and from thence to BATHURST and MELVILLE ISLANDS, APSLEY'S STRAITS, between 27th February and the 13th November 1824; and continued in the Ship COUNTESS OF HARCOURT, to the ISLE OF FRANCE, to 7th January 1825.*

**H**IS Majesty's ship Tamar was re-commissioned at Deptford on the 20th September 1823, and ordered to be fitted for the North American station; but, on being equipped, and ready for sea, was directed to proceed to Plymouth, from thence was ordered on secret service; Captain Bremer being selected to carry the service, whatever it might be, into execution.

On the 24th Feb. 1824, we received thirty additional marines, to be borne over and above our complement, commanded by Lient. C. C. Williamson; and finally sailed from England on the 27th of that month—our destination still a secret. On the 6th March made Porto Santo (Madeira), and passed the Deserters on the 8th, and on the 9th boarded a French brig from Bourdeaux, bound to Senegal; on the 10th made the south end of Palma, distance about six leagues; and on Monday, March 15th, anchored in Porto Praya Roads, St. Jago, in nine fathoms, east fort bearing north-east by east, west fort south-west, and by west three-quarters west, outer points from east and by south half-south to south-west, and by west half-west; sandy, hard bottom.

The appearance of the country, as far as could be seen from the ship, was hot, sterile and apparently very unproductive. The town of Porto Praya is nothing more than a few scattered huts; the Portuguese troops we saw were a ragged, half-starved looking set, miserably accoutred and armed: the forts, if in good condition, and well manned, would be capable of great re-

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sistance; the place is, however, improving, and a British Consul (Mr. Clark) being lately appointed, will be the means of further improvement. The island produces the usual tropical fruits; their pumpkins are of the very best description; beef is to be had in sufficient quantities, but is very bad; water is scarce, and in very dry seasons not to be got—the town, and the shipping that call here, being all supplied from one well, the water from which is obtained with a great deal of difficulty. They raise some cotton, and gather the fruit of a shrub which is useful in dyeing scarlet; it is supposed that the trade in the latter article might be much improved, by cultivating the plant.

By observations made during our stay here, we found the anchorage sheltered from every wind, except from the south-east, to south-west and by west, which seldom blows, but there is a constant swell from the south-east; it is, on the whole, a safe good anchorage, but merchants' ships should never touch here, unless from dire necessity.

*19th March.*—Weighed and made sail for the Cape of Good Hope; crossed the line; on the 27th, long.  $19^{\circ} 58'$  west, old father Neptune, and his motley train, paid us his usual visit on entering his dominions, and went through the usual ceremony of shaving, &c. &c.

*5th April.*—Spoke the Tuscan whaler, in lat.  $7^{\circ} 23'$  south, and long.  $24^{\circ} 45'$  west, Martimass rocks south  $14^{\circ}$  west, distance 810 miles.

*12th April.*—Spoke the Competitor, from Sydney, New South Wales, to London, in lat.  $24^{\circ} 25'$  south, and long.  $29^{\circ} 40'$  west: 28th, crossed the meridian of Greenwich.

*3d May.*—Spoke the American ship City of New York, from Canton; Cape of Good Hope south  $88^{\circ}$ , distance 116 miles.

*5th May.*—Saw the land, bearing south-east; worked into False Bay, and made the signal for a pilot, at 6.40. shortened sail, and came to in Simon's Bay. Found lying here the Dutch frigate Dagaraad, a whaler and free trader; at 6. moored ship; signal staff, south-east half-south,

B

Noah's

Noah's Ark rock, on with the extremes of the point, south-east and by east; Roman rocks, east one quarter south, the easternmost point north-east, and the jetty at the dock-yard west three-quarters south.

*Sunday, 9th.* — At half-past twelve, A.M., heard the report of a gun, as from a ship in distress; burned blue lights and fired rockets. At day-light, saw a ship on shore, at the bottom of False Bay, with ensign downwards: sent our own and the dock-yard boats to her assistance. She proved to be the *Lady Nugent*, from Calcutta and Madras, bound to Gibraltar and London: our people employed endeavouring to get her off. On the 15th, sailed the *Hope*, for England, and arrived the *Lady Campbell*, free trader, from Madras, bound to London.

*16th May.* — After much toil and difficulty towed the *Lady Nugent* to the proper anchorage, having with the greatest exertions of the officers and men, saved her from being totally wrecked, it being the middle of the winter, and blowing very hard, with heavy squalls, the greater part of the time.

*23d.* — Sent officers and parties of men, with anchors, cables, &c., to the assistance of the *Potton*, East-Indiaman, which had carried away the flukes of her anchor the preceding night, and was nearly driven on shore in the gale.

*26th.* — The *Neptune*, *Potton* and *Lady Campbell*, free-traders, sailed for England. Ship's company daily employed making good defects in the hull and rigging, and preparing for sea. On the 28th, H. M.'s ship *Arachne* arrived from England, with despatches for the Isle of France and India.

Simon's Town consists chiefly of a single street, running parallel with the shore; the houses are neat and clean, and have all the exterior of comfort: it affords two good inns, and abundance of livery-stables; immediately behind the houses, the hills take their rise, and reach a very considerable elevation. The sides of these mountains are clothed with the utmost profusion of rhododendrons, dwarf bays and other lovely evergreens. The soil is thin and sandy; the rocks are universally horizontal strata, and enormous masses of isolated granite are every where to be seen. The soil in the interior is, I believe, deeper and more productive, and the climate more uniform than on the coast: yet, from every information, this country does not hold out very flattering prospects to the emigrant: for

though to the horticulturist it affords delightful flowers, and curious bulbous roots, yet these are not staple commodities; and to the settler, plentiful crops of grain are far more important, and these, I am sorry to say, too frequently fail.

We were much amused by the Dutch boor's waggons; they are clumsily built, and not unfrequently drawn by from eight to twenty oxen, in pairs, in much the same manner as four-in-hand is in England. One person holds the reins—another drives with a whip of enormous length and power: the hides of oxen, long driven in this way, become perfectly useless; they are so cut up by those whips, which, wielded by a dextrous Malay, are, indeed, tremendous instruments of punishment.

The church is a small neat building; the naval hospital is on a very respectable footing, and is kept in excellent order. The dock-yard is on a small scale, but is in very good condition, and is sufficiently large for all the purposes of the station, or for refitting such of his Majesty's ships as may have occasion to call there.

The inhabitants of Simon's Town are English and Dutch, in pretty nearly equal numbers. The lower orders are a heterogeneous mixture of Malays, Bengalese, reclaimed Negroes and Afri-candas. It must be highly gratifying to every one to learn, that a considerable number of recaptured slaves have been emancipated, and afford another undeniable proof of their capability to receive instruction and improvement. Those I saw had comfortable houses; are sober, industrious, quiet people. One of them was pointed out to me as having realized four hundred, and another three hundred rix-dollars.

On the 19th, we started for Cape Town, where we arrived in the evening; the roads to which are tolerably good, except for a few miles from Simon's Town. The approach to the Cape is highly pleasant—indeed it might be called delightful; the hedge-rows are well kept, and flanked by tall elegant trees, which refresh by their verdure, and the shade they afford. After dinner we strolled out to see the town: but being ignorant of the Dutch custom of retiring early from business, were disappointed—all was dark and quiet. Next day we got acquainted with some Dutch merchants, who shewed us much politeness and kindness. They regaled us after the manner of their country, with



with gin and tobacco; and, notwithstanding their frigidity and *nonchalance*, we were much pleased. They appear to be a sincere and highly hospitable people. Cape Town is a fine, large, regularly built town; the magnificent Table mountain towering in the clouds behind, and the splendid bay of the same name spreading before it. The Dutch houses are large beautiful mansions, and nothing can exceed the cleanliness, order and decency of their interior. We returned on the 21st by Newlands, the seat of Lord Charles Somerset, the present governor.

Much has been said about Cape sheep. They are of two sorts, the large and the small size. The small sort are remarkably fine and well tasted; the larger much coarser, and certainly not so good. The tail is one solid lump of hard fat; and is not fit to be used in any other way than pie-crusts, frying, &c. &c., for which purposes it is considered vastly superior to butter. It generally weighs from seven to sixteen pounds: I have seen one of the latter weight, and was told it was one of the largest.

The Cape horses are beautiful lively animals, and, although of small size, are admirably adapted for light draught, or saddle; it is quite common to drive six, eight, ten or twelve-in-hand, and at an amazingly quick pace (what would our Four-in-hand Club think of this?)—but it is singular enough, that a Malay, without shoes or stockings, will drive in this way much better than his European master.

Vegetables, oranges, &c., notwithstanding its being the middle of the winter, were in abundance; but owing to an unusual number of ships having arrived in the bay, were dear for this place. Beef and mutton did not exceed threepence, or fourpence per pound, and yet after all, it is not a desirable place to live in.

*Friday, June 11th.*—The necessary repairs of the ship being completed, and having received water, provisions, and victualling stores for twelve weeks, we sailed from Simon's Bay for Port Jackson, New South Wales, the object of our voyage being still a secret.

*12th June.*—Cape de Aguias bore east quarter south, distance about eight leagues. From the 13th to the 18th we had strong gales and very heavy squalls, which carried away the wheel ropes. Edward Lovett, seaman, whilst securing the main-top-gallant backstay, was

washed from the main-chains and drowned.

*Saturday, 19th June.*—His Majesty's ship *Arachne* parted company, and hove in sight again on the 23d; exchanged signals, and again parted company, Cape Lewin north,  $87^{\circ}$  east, distance 312 miles.

*Wednesday, 7th July.*—Passed several patches of sea-weed. 13th.—Had a severe gale of wind, which continued until the 17th.—At the commencement of the gale, Cape Lewin bore north,  $68^{\circ}$  east, distance 480 miles, and on its termination we were  $37^{\circ} 40'$  south, and long.  $105^{\circ} 47'$  east, King's Island, south,  $88^{\circ} 30'$  east, distance 110 miles.

*Friday 23d July.*—Made King's Island, the north point of which bore south and by east, distance six leagues. Nothing could be more delightful than the appearance of this island, rising from the bosom of the deep to a noble height, covered with lofty trees and beautiful flowering shrubs. There is a small establishment here for the purpose of procuring oil and seal-skins, at the proper seasons; and it is the entrance of Bass's Straits, which divide Australia from Van Diemen's Land, Curtis's Island north-east and by north, three leagues; Hogan's Group west and by south quarter south, distance five leagues; Kent's Group south-west three quarters west, five or six leagues. Kept Burt's patent sounding-machine constantly going. These groups are nothing more than a parcel of misshapen barren rocks, rising abruptly from the sea to a great height, with very little vegetation, and generally of a most grotesque appearance.

*25th*—Boarded the *Nereus* brig, from Port Jackson to Port Dalrymple, Van Diemen's Land. Saw the land of New Holland; the high round hill at the back of Cape House, north-west and by west quarter west, fifteen leagues. Running down the coast until the 28th, when we entered the harbour of Port Jackson.

This harbour is certainly amongst the finest I ever saw. It is about seven miles in length, completely landlocked, and secured from every wind. It is not strongly defended; but is capable of being rendered almost impregnable.

The surrounding country is beautiful in the extreme; the hills rising gently from the water's edge, covered with full-grown timber, and delightful shrubs, interspersed with cultivated and cleared land, for pasture, give it a picturesque

and interesting appearance, not easily to be described.

There are several remarkably handsome private seats and public buildings, on the rising grounds on the approach to Sydney, which have a very grand and imposing effect.

On the 29th July, we moored in Sydney Cove, and were at length made acquainted with our final destination, which was, to proceed to the north coast of Australia, and take possession of all the islands and territories comprized between longitude 129° and 135°, including Apsley and Clarence Straits, Melville and Bathurst Islands, and Port Essington, in the Cobourg Peninsula; and to form a new settlement, on the most eligible of any of those places. The next day the ship *Countess of Harcourt* was chartered, and the brig *Lady Nelson* purchased by the Colonial Government, for the purpose of conveying troops, stores, provisions, convicts, &c. &c.; in short, every thing necessary for the use, or comfort of those who were to embark in the expedition. From this day forward all was bustle, anxiety and eagerness to carry into effect the necessary repairs and equipment of the ship. So great were the exertions of the officers in their respective departments, that all the defects were made good, the water, provisions and victualling stores, &c. completed, and the *Tamar* fully ready for sea by the 12th of August; the *Countess of Harcourt* and *Lady Nelson* by the 18th; troops, convicts, &c. embarked by the 21st; and on the 24th we sailed from Port Jackson, the ships *Countess of Harcourt* and *Lady Nelson* in company—the latter in tow—in execution of our orders, and through passages hitherto very little known, and which had never been navigated except by two or three small vessels—the *Tamar* being considerably the largest ship that ever attempted it.

The town of Sydney presents the most convincing proofs of the talent and proud superiority of our countrymen. It has hardly existed thirty years, and is now a large, flourishing, well-built town, occupying the sloping sides of two gentle hills, with the intervening valley. The streets are rectangular; the houses, many of them, are elegant, and all are neat, and have the exterior of comfort. The public buildings are superb, and would do credit to the British metropolis—and evince the taste and splendid ideas of the late Governor Macquarrie.

The climate of New South Wales is delightful. Sydney may safely be reckoned the Montpelier of the East. The soil is deep and highly fertile, producing every thing in abundance that is to be found in England, and the greater part of all tropical fruits. The necessary articles of life, such as beef, mutton, poultry, &c. are extremely good, and at moderate prices; and, were I to form the resolution of emigrating, I certainly would become an Australian, in preference to the adoption of any other place I ever saw:—as the rapid advancement of Sydney may be taken as the sure earnest of the immense importance this vast and highly interesting colony is destined to attain.

During our stay at Sydney, we visited a tribe of Aborigines who had taken up their quarters on the opposite shore—(this was King Bungaree's, and were found here when the place was first settled). We found them naked, starving wretches, huddled indiscriminately together round a large fire. At first, they were indifferent to our being present, and appeared unwilling to be roused from their lowly repose: however, by giving them rum and tobacco, of which they are immoderately fond, they were induced to dance, and exhibit themselves. The dance was savage, licentious and disgusting; but the most rigid puritan could not take offence, as it was not promiscuous. The men alone danced, whilst the females sung a wild and monotonous ditty during the performance. It is not known that these wretches venerate any object of worship whatever; and they have not the most distant idea of a future state. Thirty years' intercourse with Europeans has not effected the slightest change in their habits or pursuits; as they seem to consider the superior enjoyments of civilized life a poor compensation for the loss of any part of their natural liberty. Political association, the first step in emerging from barbarism, they know nothing of, beyond the mere congregation of families. Though living, perhaps, in the finest climate and most fertile soil under the sun, they derive no other sustenance from it than fern roots, and a few bulbs; and are often driven, from the failure of their precarious resource—fish, to the most revolting food, as frogs, lizards, and larvæ of insects.—What an afflicting contrast does the melancholy truth of this description draw between man in his natural and civilized state!

(To be continued.)



For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE on the STRUCTURE and OFFICES of the ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS, and the FORMATION of LITERAL ELEMENTS.

*Distinction of Voice and Enunciation—Vocal Organs alone could not produce Speech—Perfection of these in Singing Birds, &c. — General Confusion of Language in this respect — Itard's "Savage of Aveyron." Enunciative Organs defined—Sub-division of Active and Passive Organs. Definition and Offices of the Organs, and Anatomy of the Elementary Sounds of the English Language. The Tongue—its Structure and Offices. The Gums—The Teeth—Lingua-Palatial and Lingua-Dental Sounds. The Uvula—Guttural Elements—Formation and Qualities of the Elements—G hard, and K; Prosodial Observations; extensible and non-extensible Consonants. The Lips: peculiar Structure and Sensibility of these in the Human Subject; Important Consequences—Massive Insensibility of the Lips of Inferior Animals—Imperfect Mimicry of Loquacious Birds. Anatomy of the English Vowels—Labial Consonants.*

#### I. COMPLICATION OF SPEECH.

—Speech is a phenomenon so familiar to us, and the process of its attainment has begun so early, that we are seldom led to analyze it, or inquire into the nature of the actions, or the complication of the organs by which it is produced. Add to which, the space of time usually occupied by the pronunciation of its distinguishable parts is so small (about three syllables in ordinary discourse being pronounced in a second), that the mind seems scarcely to have time to detect its component nature, or resolve it into its actual elements. But if, instead of hastily regarding syllables as simple efforts of utterance, we proceed to analysis from the first impulses of aspiration to the final production of verbal utterance, we shall soon discover a degree of complication in these supposed simple impulses, that will remove, at once, all our astonishment at the difficulty which is sometimes found in the attainment. Thus, for example, the syllable MAN, when well pronounced, comes upon the ear in such a state of uninterrupted entireness, that it is generally regarded and received as a simple constantaneous impression. A moment's recollection

will, however, enable us to discover that neither the impulse nor the impression is simple or constantaneous; that it is composed of three elements, *m—a—n*,\* melted into, and mingling with each other, it is true, like the prismatic colours of the rainbow, at their initial and terminative extremities, but each of them capable of a separate duration, and demanding, under whatever combination, during some part of their continuity, a full and unmingled contradistinctness and identity.

FORMATION OF SIMPLE ELEMENTS.—But this is not all: each one of these elements requires for its pronunciation a complication of constantaneous actions; and produces upon the ear a complicated, though constantaneous impression. Thus, for example, each of them requires, in the first instance, a certain modification of the outflowing breath, by the action of the respiratory organs; which, however, of themselves (though a necessary basis of both) can produce neither enunciation nor cognizable sound. To this, therefore, must be added a certain consentaneous action of the larynx (properly so called), which, without the co-action of the respiratory organs, could produce no audible effect; but which, with such co-operation, is competent to the production of a murmuring sound: which is, however, still incompetent to the purposes of syllabic or enunciative expression, without the superaddition of that specific action of the cartilages surrounding

\* Here, as in so many other instances, we have to lament the inadequacy of graphic language, to the full illustration of the principles of this science. The enunciative elements have no other symbols, and can have no other, than the forms of the letters by which they are arbitrarily represented: and, unfortunately, from our absurd methods of initiating youth into the rudiments of literature, these letters are known, in their individual state, not by their elemental sounds, but only by their names; and if the reader should, in the present instance, pronounce these separated letters, by their nominal indications, instead of their elemental sounds, the demonstration will be imperfect: *em—ay—en*, do not spell man, but *emayen*: not one syllable, but three. Considering the manner in which the alphabet, the first initiatory, and all the spelling lessons are taught, instead of its being extraordinary that nineteen people out of every twenty should read so badly as they do,—the only wonder is, that children ever learn at all either to read or spell.

surrounding the larynx, hereafter to be particularly described.\*

TONE, WHISPERING, AND OPEN SPEECH.—For the formation of an element of speech,† there is still requisite a further action of another distinct class of organs, (to be treated of at large in the present lecture, under the title of Enunciative Organs): that is to say, for the vowel, a certain modification of aperture or cavity, or both, by varied position of the moveable and flexible parts of the mouth; and for the liquid, or any other consonant, a specific *modification of contact* (with vibration for the liquids and semi-liquids, and without vibration for the mutes), of some two, or some pair (a distinction which will hereafter appear not to be futile) of such organs of enunciation. The specific action of the respiratory organs, in concert with that of the larynx, will produce vocal sound, which, by co-operation of the cartilages that surround the larynx, and, without enunciative action, may be measured and modified into the *intervals* of that species of tune which belongs to song, or into those *slides*, or *accentual inflections*, which constitute the tune of speech: so that the tune of speech may be produced without enunciation, or verbal or syllabic utterance, as completely as the tune of song without the enunciation of accompanying words. The specific action of the same respiratory organs, together with that of the surrounding cartilage, will give (unassisted by the tuning power of the larynx—that is, without vocal action) the bases of whispered syllables. Co-add to these the proper actions and positions of the enunciative organs of the mouth (which, separately, can produce no audible effect whatever), and you have audible whispering. Superadd, in consentaneous action with all the rest, the tunable murmurs of the larynx, and you have the complete utterance either of speech or song, according as your discretion shall measure out that tune by obvious intervals, or by such rapid

and minute transitions as have the effect of slides.

COMPLICATED VIBRATION. — Thus, then, it appears from what has been here said, together with what has been insisted upon in the former lectures, that the original sounds of the voice, or sonorous vibrations of the larynx, are varied and modified by several circumstances of organic co-operation; either constantaneous with the impulses of the primary organ, or so immediately successive as to produce, apparently, a constantaneous or homogeneous effect.

These modifying circumstances are, in the first place, the responses, or sympathetic vibrations of the secondary organs, already described, the different portions of which are brought into unison with the larynx; and, in the second place, the co-operation, or superaddition of certain more minute and specific impulses, originating in the positions and actions of certain portions of the mouth, and which, also, diffusing themselves in immediate or apparent combination with the impulses of tone and tune, constitute the specific phenomena of human speech.

Voice alone, therefore, is not speech; nor are the vocal organs, alone, competent to the purposes of speech. For these are possessed, in considerable perfection, by the songster of the grove; and, to a certain degree at least, by all the more perfect animals: that is to say, by all those which, having warm blood, are accommodated with the consequent apparatus of lungs, for the revivification of that blood.

There is, in this respect, a general confusion of language which is exceedingly inconvenient. Thus one of the translators of Aristotle's Poetics informs us, that "Suidas relates that Aristotle had a *lisp*ing voice;" and Shakspeare makes Lady Percy say, speaking of the defect of Hotspur's enunciation, that "*speaking thick*, which nature meant a blemish, became the *accents* of the valiant."

The error, however (as, in parallel instances, is frequently the case) is not merely in the language; it is a radical mistake of the mind, not sufficiently discriminating the objects of its investigation. Thus Dr. Itard (who ought to have been sufficiently aware of the distinction between voice and enunciation), in his interesting account of the Savage of Aveyron, informs us (p. 42) that he expressed his melancholy feelings "by feeble and plaintive sounds"—his lively

\* In the lectures, these and the ensuing propositions were all successively demonstrated to the eye and to the ear: an advantage which cannot be preserved in the transcript.

† It must never be lost sight of by the reader, who shall expect any practical instruction from these discourses, that by *element* is universally intended the *sound*, not the *name*, of the letter.



lively emotions, "by shouts," "by cries of joy," "by thundering peals of laughter," (pp. 38, 39 and 55); and yet he thinks it necessary gravely to examine, whether "the *vocal organs* exhibited, in their exterior conformation, any mark of imperfection?" and whether "there was any reason to suspect it in their internal structure?" And he thinks it necessary to assume the hypothesis of the speedy cure of a wound, which the savage had evidently received in the neck, in order to prove that "the muscular and cartilaginous parts belonging to the *organ of voice* had not been divided," p. 88.\* If they had been so divided, the phenomena above noticed never could have occurred.

In order to account, therefore, in detail, for those phenomena, the general theory of which has already been in part explained; and, to guide the student to the perfections, or warn him from the imperfections or defects of enunciation, we must take a particular survey of that distinct class of organs, to which we are indebted for the distinguishing attribute of our species, the power of communicating our ideas by verbal language.

## II. CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANS OF ENUNCIATION, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE FUNCTIONS.

THE ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS consist of *those portions and members of the human mouth, by the motions, positions, and contact of which, the elementary character of literal sound is superadded to the impulses of voice.*

These are, in reality, the proper organs of speech; the organs—on the delicate structure and skilful management of which depend the exclusive privilege of intellectual culture and progressive improvability in the human race. By these it is, that those contradistinct and specific elements are eventually formed, which, being blended into syllables and articulated into words, become capable of the current impress of general assent and compact; so as to be converted into definite and communicable signs, even of the most abstract and complicated ideas, as well as of the simplest perceptions of sense and appetite.

They may be considered (independently of the lower jaw) as five in num-

ber (though three of them are duplicated, or pairs). Three are active (the tongue, the uvula, and the lips), performing their functions by their own proper motion; and two (the teeth, and the upper gums, or front ridge of the mouth connecting the teeth and palate, or roof) are passive; having the elements formed upon them by the action of the other organs.†

THE TONGUE. Of these active organs, the tongue seems to demand the first attention, from its almost universal employment in the formation of the elements.

By its elongations and contractions, and the alternate thickening and flattening of its respective parts, and by their approximation to the other portions of the mouth, it imparts the first characteristic or *enunciative* impulse to almost every element, or literal sound, of which verbal language is composed.

For the performance of these functions, it has, as far as I have been able to observe (notwithstanding some minute differences in length, in thickness, and in ligature), a structure *almost* universally complete and favourable: competent to every purpose, where the will is sufficiently active, and improper habits have not been contracted from negligence or imitation. It has extreme flexibility; it is acutely sensitive; ductile to almost all conceivable modifications of form and attitude; and, finally (if the physical fact may be stated without assuming the appearance of more levity than is consonant with philosophical disquisition), it may be added, that it is indefatigable. Occasionally, indeed, the tongue tires every thing else; but it is never tired.

But, extensive as are its functions in the formation of speech, none of them are independent. Without co-operation of the other organs, the tongue forms not a single element. The *vowelative* impulses (which it primarily affects, in concert with the moveable part of the fleshy palate, by enlarging, contracting, and modifying the cavity of the mouth),

† Wilkins' (Essay towards a Real Character) omits the uvula in his enumeration. According to him, the organs by which the elements are framed, are—

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
Tongue.	Root acting upon ....	{	The inmost Palate.
	Top acting upon .....		Foremost Palate, or Root of the Teeth.
One Lip... Acting against .....		{	The other Lip, or Tops of the Teeth.

\* The work never having fallen into my hands in the original form, I have been under the necessity of quoting from the translation.

mouth), acquire their ultimate contradistinctness from the precise positions of the l.r.s. In the *guttur*, if not nearly passive to the action of the *uvula* and *velum palati*, it has, at least (where those organs are perfectly formed) only a common share in the action. Its liquid, semi-liquid, and consonant impulses are produced by contact with

The Passive Organs—the Gums and the Teeth.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

ALLOW me to submit to the consideration of your readers some brief observations, relative to your critical remarks on certain passages contained in a letter signed "James Leigh, Chelsea."

When, I ask, have "men that have ascended the highest mountains experienced the gratification of having a part of the load they endured in the valley, removed?"—it is replied:—"Certainly they have: it is a notorious fact, that the atmosphere is there less dense, the respiration more free, and animal circulation more accelerated," &c.—Now, I am well aware that these exhilarating sensations have been experienced by persons that have ascended mountains, both great and small; but am not conscious that they have been attributable to a perceptible diminution of perpendicular pressure. Unless the objection made demonstrates that these effects are equivalent, or similar in their operation, to a diminution of superincumbent weight, it is no objection to my question whatever.

It is next observed, that "this, however, makes nothing to the question at issue. The water is not, in this respect, like the air. At least, it has not yet been shewn that it is more dense fifty fathoms deep than near the surface; or, if it be (for that may be a disputed point), the exhaustion or sense of oppression may be attributable to that density, and not necessarily to superincumbent weight or perpendicular pressure."—I am quite at a loss to imagine how the increased density of the fluid (assuming this as a fact, which, by the way, is surely quite incontrovertible) in which the whale at the bottom of the ocean is immersed, can possibly be considered as the cause of oppression or distress, unless the water were respired by the whale,\* which it

is not, at least, by fish of the cetaceous genus, the circulation of their blood being very similar to that of other mammalia, and, consequently, they are soon suffocated, when attempting to respire under the water. The excitement from the harpoon quickly produces an expenditure of that portion of air, which the whale carries down with it.

On my allusion to the cylindrical vacuum in support of my argument, it is objected, "But the glass top of the cylinder is here supposed to be a flat surface—it is, therefore, not equally surrounded, but has to sustain a superincumbent pressure only." The experiment of the vacuum, therefore, to refute or support the argument of our correspondent, should be made with a sphere or hemisphere, and the glass should be every where of equal thickness."—Yet if I have been unlucky in the choice of my simile, surely it must be acknowledged that you have been equally so for if a whale be not of a cylindrical, it is certainly not of a spherical form, and it is only necessary to refer to a simile. The fact is, that a parallelogramical vacuum ought to have been alluded to, and then it could not have been denied, that the one is "as equally surrounded by the same element" as the other—both having a superincumbent and (if I may be allowed the liberty of coining a word particularly appropriate, for the occasion) a subterincumbent pressure to resist, that is, supposing for a fair trial that the vitreous parallelogram be suspended above the earth's surface.

When I maintain that "the whale, at the surface of the water, is as much pressed (i.e. distressingly) as the whale at the bottom," I do so on this ground, that if fluids press in every direction, then whatever comes into contact with them must evidently be pressed, although not in an equal degree, for, at the bottom, the natural pressure is acting in conjunction with, and, at the top, the natural pressure is acting in opposition to, the specific gravity of the fluid. But whether the incumbent weight be great or small, it is alike unproductive of any exhaustion to the first, so long as the *vis ponderis* is not spent in its body, but is transmitted through it to the ground. JAMES LEIGH.

May 10, 1825.

understood, that there is no more resistance in a dense than in a rarefied medium?—that motion or exhaustion would be just as easy in the one as in the other?

\* Does our correspondent mean to be



For the Monthly Magazine.

RECOVERY of the FRAGMENTS of  
CICERO.

THE works of Cicero are insensibly perfected under our eyes, without, in general, attracting much attention: in many of the cities of Europe, the ancient mutilated editions are reprinted with astonishing indifference, as if, in the course of the last ten years, many happy chances had not made important additions to the treasures of antiquity.

Without, on the present occasion, noticing other writers, whose works have been published and republished in our days, Cicero, it will perhaps appear, has gained most by recent acquisitions. The restorations, &c. which MM. Angelo Mai and Niebuhr effected, both in the *republic* and the *orations* of this great ornament of the Roman bar, have been long before the public; and we now solicit the attention of our readers to the discovery of further fragments, which, after long promise, were published at the end of the year 1824, by M. Amédée Peyron, friend of M. Mai's, after a *palimpseste* manuscript, in the library of the university of Turin (*library mark D.IV.22*), and which belonged, like many rare monuments of antiquity, to the monastery of St. Colomban de Bobbio.

The text of Cicero is here new-modelled from that of a treatise of St. Augustin, comprized in the 8th volume of his works—*Collatio cum Maximino, Arianorum Episcopo*. In these writings, which appear to be of the twelfth century, M. Peyron has discovered the traces of the ancient text, divided into two columns, and going back to the third or fourth centuries. He has given several passages which relate to the fragments, to which additions have already been made by M. Mai; of the orations for Tullius, and for Scaurus, and an oration pronounced in the senate against Clodius.

We now have the exordium of the oration for Tullius almost entire. Upon the disputed *Unde vi*, and the meaning of *dolo malo* in the *Prætorian formula*, there are some observations and distinctions, which cannot fail to interest those who wish to dissipate the obscurity of Roman jurisprudence. The new parts of the oration against Clodius, though much less full of interest, have, nevertheless, the advantage of

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completing and explaining the scattered remains in the Ambrosian Scholiast; our regrets are increased concerning the lost details of that political altercation of which we have only an abridged account in the *Letters to Atticus* (l. 16), where indignant hatred, and the gravity of senatorial discussion, often give place to gaiety and raillery, and pointed irony, with which the vengeance of Cicero was satisfied.

The portions added to the oration for Scaurus (already known by the commentaries of Asconius, and by the fragments which we owe to M. Mai) well merit the attention of the learned. The Turin manuscript fully confirms the conjectures of M. Niebuhr, as to the manner of placing the pages of that of Milan; it also makes us acquainted with a very fine *Peroration*, of which the grammarians have only preserved a few words, and which, although mutilated, is yet distinguished by a great deal of philosophy and eloquence. Let us not be too much grieved at finding four gaps, occasioned by the loss of seven lines, containing twelve or fifteen letters each, which do not make more than two ordinary pages. In order to change the size of the book, the sheet of parchment has been cut down, and thus the *Peroration* has been shortened by four columns.

The curiosity of all those who have studied the ancients, will be particularly excited by the two fragments which M. Peyron has added to the twelfth and thirteenth chapters of the celebrated oration for Milo.

B. Weiske, in an edition of some chosen orations (*Leipsic*, 1807), had already thought he perceived an hiatus in this beautiful work; but he considered it to be in the tenth chapter. Editors, however, differ as to the division of chapters.

The position of the second fragment, extracted by M. Peyron from the Turin manuscript, is clearly indicated, since in the same line, though very short, are several letters of the text with which we are acquainted, and also of the new text; and I confess that it appears difficult not to admit the authenticity of them: but I shall not here examine either this question or those that follow. Whence comes it that, up to the present time, this passage has not been found in any manuscript, even in those of the most ancient date? Could the author have given

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given different editions of this as he has done of other works? Might not this fragment belong to the first oration for Milo, the only one which was pronounced, which the short-hand writers have handed down, and which existed in the time of Asconius and Quintilian? And as the manuscript proves that this new passage is very similar to the old, may we not consider that this page was nearly the same in the two orations? Many other questions present themselves, but we must leave it to those that have more time to draw conclusions.\*

\* This is the restored passage, in the thirteenth chapter, in some copies, the eighth, of the oration pro Milone, after these words of the ancient text, "*irasci certe non debeo.*" The first four words, and half of the fifth, are restored by conjecture: "*Audistis, judices, quantum Clodio pro-fuerit occidi Milonem; convertite animos nunc vicissim ad Milonem. Quid Milonis intererat interfici Clodium? quid erat, cur Milo, non dicam, admitteret, sed optaret? Obstabat in spe consulatus Miloni Clodius. At eo repugnante fiebat; imo vero eo fiebat magis; nec me suffragatore meliore utebatur, quam Clodio. Valebat apud vos, judices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meritorum memoria; valebant preces et lacrymæ nostræ, quibus ego tum vos mirifice moveri sentiebam; sed plus multo valebat periculorum impendentium timor. Quis enim erat civium, qui sibi solutam P. Clodii præturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis.*"

[Ye have heard, O judges, how advantageous to Clodius would have been the death of Milo: now, again, turn your attention to Milo. Of what profit could it be to Milo that Clodius should be slain? Why should he, I will not say, commit, but why should he desire the deed? Clodius was an obstacle to Milo in his hope of obtaining the consulship. Yet, in spite of him, this would be accomplished; yea, truly, through him, it would have been accomplished; nor, in my judgment, could he have had a more able auxiliar than that same Clodius.—The recollection, judges, of Milo's good offices towards me, and towards the commonwealth, was of weight with you; our prayers and tears (by which I, at that time, perceived that ye were greatly moved) prevailed somewhat with you; but much more the fear of impending dangers. For what citizen was there, who held out to himself the prospect of Publius Clodius being prætor, without the greatest apprehension of commotion? But ye saw it would be thus accomplished, &c.] The rest as in former editions.

I think the other fragment will meet with more opposition. M. Peyron has compounded it of several different parts from Quintilian, and a scholiast, to whom we owe some parts of an oration (for a long time unknown) on the debts of Milo. This is certainly an unfavourable presumption; and, to say the truth, I should not dare to introduce a doubtful text into the magnificent pleading of Cicero, and which would still leave the passage imperfect. However, as I invite the learned to pronounce judgment in this case, it should be mentioned that M. Peyron wrote from Turin, the 6th February 1825, in order to explain how M. Mai, who supplied the oration on the debts of Milo, could mistake a passage from the note of a scholiast for one of the text.

"You must consider the Ambrosian commentary of Milan as the confused opposition (*adversaria*) of some grammarian, who has concluded too hastily, and who has hardly marked the first and last words of the quotation—"*Atque per...de nostr...omn*—," &c. intending afterwards to insert the entire passage, when he more elaborately compiled those pages, which he has here written without order or method."

These remarks are valuable; but the text appears too uncertain, too conjectural, not to leave a wish for further information.

Nevertheless every friend of letters must applaud the noble efforts of those diligent investigators, who seek to fertilize the learned dust of Rome, of Florence, of Milan, of Padua, of Verona and Turin; and let us hope that Italy, so rich in ancient spoils, may yet afford some forgotten memorials of the lapse of ages, that will diffuse new brilliancy on the splendid annals of her ancient glory.

A translation of the new peroration for Scaurus shall terminate this imperfect notice; in which I shall endeavour to fill up, either according to conjecture, or by the aid of words, which ancients have quoted, those gaps and hiatuses, which time or carelessness have left. The orator says:

"To whatever side I turn my eyes, I find materials for the defence of Marcus Scaurus. The palace which you see will ever recal the virtues of his father, chief of the senate;\* and it may be said, that L. Metellus

\* He, whose name was first entered in the censor's book, was called *Princeps Senatus*:—this dignity, though conferring no



Metellus himself, his maternal grandfather, only placed these most august divinities before you, in this temple, to obtain, by their intercession, the safety of his grandson, particularly as these very divinities have often protected the unhappy, who implored their succour. This capitol, dignified by three temples—these magnificent offerings, with which the father and the son have ornamented the entrance to the sanctuary of the king of gods, of Juno and Minerva, will defend Scæurus. He is, also, defended by the recollection of the high-priest Metellus, who, at the burning of the temple, precipitated himself into the midst of the flames, and thus saved this palladium, confided to the mysterious guardianship of Vesta, as the pledge of an immortal empire. O that he could be reborn at this instant! assuredly he would rescue this scion of his illustrious race from the dangers that surround him—he, who rescued from devouring flames the sacred image of our Pallas. And thee, M. Scæurus—I have seen thee—I still see thee; it is not only thy remembered image that I have before me, it is thyself—whose noble aspect saddens and afflicts me, when my eyes are witness to the misery of thy son. O that thou couldst, after having been present to my thoughts during this whole proceeding, also fill the minds of our judges, and descend to the bottom of their souls! Yes, thy image alone would be eloquent for thy son; and thy name, which all have heard so oft, would, as a sacred canopy, avert the threatened danger. Even those who had never seen thee, acknowledged thee to be the noblest citizen of Rome.—By what name shall I invoke thee? Must I reckon thee as man? But thou art not with us—thou art among those who are no more: nay, but thou livest, pure and incorruptible thou livest, in the heart—before the eyes—of every Roman. The soul has nothing mortal—thy body alone could die. In whatsoever place thou art, cast a tutelary glance upon thy son, inspire his judges with the moderation that enhanced thy glory—preserve to our allies a faithful protector, to our senate one of its most illustrious members, and to Rome a noble citizen."

Here, indeed, are beauteous fragments. Let us again express our hopes, that the Italian literati will pursue, with even more success and unquenched zeal, their wonderful discoveries, and augment the number of those new-found monuments of ancient Rome, which, being restored, never again will perish; which need no longer fear the darkness by which they have been so long surrounded—and which seem, even under our eyes, to recommence an immortality.

no authority, or command, was esteemed the very highest.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE love of power being inherent in the human race, we cannot wonder that the superiors in the established church should generally manifest a fondness for it, and sometimes aim at its extension. Still, however, there ought to be bounds, even to episcopal domination.

A case lately occurred in my neighbourhood, wherein the Bishop of the diocese chose to go, I think, beyond the law. Allow me to ask some of the learned readers of your valuable miscellany, whether or not I am right.

By 57 Geo. III. section 54, Bishops are limited in their power of fixing the stipend of a curate, in all churches which the incumbents held previous to 1813, to £75, and the possession of the parsonage as the maximum.

Now, a worthy clergyman in my neighbourhood, who is burthened with a large family, has held a small perpetual curacy about thirty years: but because, for some reason or other, he was re-appointed to it since the year 1813, the Bishop of the diocese is alienating nearly the whole of the income from him, in order that he may enlarge the salary of the curate!

This appears to be inconsistent with both equity and humanity: and some of your correspondents learned in the law will perhaps have the goodness to inform us, whether the *second licensing*, or re-appointment to the chapel, *authorizes* the Bishop thus to act. CATO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN your number for June last, which I have just met with, I find a letter "On the Remains of Popery at Oxford." However this may be, I beg leave to observe—

*First*, That a less portion of sagacity than Detector affects, would never have confounded the litany of the English church with the Romish masses for the dead;

*Secondly*, That it is very unkind to grudge us the valuable *profits* of the annual fine of sixty-three pence; and,

*Lastly*, That he is peculiarly unfortunate in the time of his remarks, since the ceremony of *Dies Scholastica* no longer exists, having been abolished by convocation in February last.

OXONIENSIS A.M.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR: In your Review of literature in the M.M. for January last, p. 541, you summed up pretty briefly the angry controversy excited by Mr. Bowles' edition and life of Pope; and, by the manner in which you dismissed the subject, seemed to think that it was high time that the word *finis* were affixed to the dispute. As far as relates to the merits or demerits of Mr. Bowles, and some of his antagonists in that controversy, this is perhaps the case; but as far as relates to Pope himself, and the genuine characteristics of the higher or highest order of poetry, the question may not awhile, amid the buzz and hum of more local, or temporary themes, but it will not so soon sink into eternal slumber. And yet there seems to be some sort of peril in awakening it again: for what a heat and hectoring hath there been about it—what tomes of dogmatic logic and infuriate declamation hath the press groaned withal, upon a difference of opinion, which, fume and wrangle as long as we will, can depend alone upon taste and feeling, and different susceptibilities of poetic impression; and which, therefore, can never be brought to the decision of logical demonstration—not even needs to be. What occasion there was to make it a theme for factious heart-burnings, and critical (or rather anti-critical) virulence and recrimination (as fierce as if Arius and St. Athanasius were again together by the ears about the salvation of souls, or Whig and Tory for the monopoly of places and pensions), I confess I could never understand. Was there any thing so new and unheard-of,—so monstrously strange and unprecedentedly heretical in the opinions of poor master Bowles, that his cassock should have been torn to rags, and his backfront as much bescourged, as if he had been exorcised by a catholic flagellation, or an Irish picquetting?

The rank to which Pope is entitled, on the rolls of poetic record, has surely never been regarded as one of the most settled and incontrovertible points of literary faith. His claim to be considered as a poet of the very first order, has indeed been frequently asserted, but has never been undisputed; and, from the very nature of those perceptions from which poetic predilections are derived, I will venture to prophesy that it never will. Even Dr. Johnson

(the critical oracle of the servitors of the Row,—and, according to the Grub-street conversations of Medwin, of Lord Byron himself—though he be not mine!) doubts whether to give the palm to him or Dryden—about whom we have ceased to make an equal fuss: and, perhaps, the very circumstance of so protracted a dispute many not be unominous of the ultimate decision of more remote posterity. But what was there in the very matter of this diversity of judgment to provoke all the rancour of personality, or to justify the wrangling tenacity which has been vented upon it? What if Mr. Bowles be of opinion (or if you and I should be so too?) that Mr. Pope, instead of belonging to the very first order of poets—joint heir with Homer, Milton, Shakspeare, &c., to the highest honours of Fame's loftiest temple—is only to be reckoned among the foremost of those secondary favourites who throng the vestibule, or gather round the steps of her high altar?—Is this a sentiment too impiously demoralizing to be suffered to be promulgated?—must there be a society for the suppression of poetical heresy also?—a Bridge-street gang of critical inquisitors, to prosecute and hunt us down, because our Parnassian creed does not happen to square with the assumed orthodoxy of those who choose to make of Milton, Pope and Shakspeare, or of Shakspeare, Pope, and Spenser (for even orthodoxy itself seems to waver on this point), the trinity of anglo-poetic adoration?

But the curiosity in this controversy was, to mark, in certain of its individualities, the array of the *pros* and *cons*; and to compare the characteristics of the combatants with those of the respective causes in which they engaged. That Mr. Roscoe, indeed, should uphold the supremacy of Pope, is natural enough, because it is evident, from all his writings, that he has never aspired to the meditation of any other model;—never indulged in any of those daring bursts of energy, which evinced a taste or susceptibility, inconsistent with the polished elaboration which was at once, perhaps, the mean by which Pope attained his elevation, and the cause why he climbed no higher. But that Lord Byron, with a mind according with that of Pope in nothing but irascibility,—who was all excursive vividness and daring eccentricity—whose force and whose splendour were the results of spontaneous impulse—not of elaboration—



tion—and who never, in any one instance, except in his “English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,” made the bard of Twickenham the model by which he wrought;—that he, who in fact belonged to no school at all, and least of all to that of Pope, should have fumed and kindled to such a degree, when the supremacy of Pope was questioned, is not a little extraordinary: for if Pope’s be admitted to be the best and highest order of poetry, most assuredly it will result, as a conclusion, that Lord Byron’s is not. Nor is it less extraordinary to find, as the champion of more daring energies—of the high and towering sublimities of a Milton, of the daring and vigorous irregularities of a Shakspeare, of the imaginative luxuriance of a Spenser,—to find as the champion of these, and the maintainer of the dogma, that where these qualities, and the selection of subjects, and the habits of thought and illustration to which they naturally impel, are not, there the claims of the highest and first order of poesy cannot be admitted,—to find, as championing all this, the smooth and gentle sonneteer, Mr. Bowles!—that identical Mr. Bowles, who, in all his ministrations to the muses, has shewn his invariable propensity to sweeten cream and water with sugar-candy, and call it the stream of Helicon.

But whatever may be thought of these discrepancies—or how lowly soever we may rate the poetry of Mr. Bowles, I cannot but agree with you, in acknowledging him triumphant in the controversy which he so stoutly maintained against such apparent odds. Not that he has settled beyond all further dispute the question at issue, about the rank to which Pope is entitled in poetic estimation.—That is a point upon which there will still continue different opinions: for it is a matter, as I have already insisted, not so much of critical demonstration, as of presentiment and susceptibility: and not only must the poet write, but the critic judge, according to his constitution.

That of a *class of poets*, wherever that “class” may be placed in the generic order, Pope is the very first, no critic since the days of dunce Dennis, I believe, has questioned. And to those whose perceptions are more alive to the graces of polished terseness than to the expressive varieties of discursive

harmony, his versification will appear the very model of perfection. Nor is it less natural, that to those whose susceptibilities are more alive to the keenness of polished wit, and the semblances of ethical dignity and intellectuality, than to the vividness of creative imagination, and the towering sublimities of invention and emotion, his poetry altogether should appear to be of the very highest order: for it is of the highest order which they can comprehend. But by such I must be permitted to wonder, how Shakspeare and Milton, or Shakspeare and Spenser should be joined with their idol poet in one triumvirate. It would appear to me, that their admiration of these other mighty names must be either affected, or, at best, traditional: for I cannot readily comprehend how those critics, who can enter completely into the beauties and sublimities of Milton,—in particular, the impassioned energies of Shakspeare, and the imaginative creativeness of Spenser, can place the bard of Twickenham near the chair of either.

To those, on the contrary, with whom wit is not poetry, ethics are not the inspirations of genius, nor the coruscations of fancy; the sunshine of imagination—to those, whose susceptibilities crave and admire the more magnificent impressions of the creative and the sublime,—who look in poetry for that daring grasp of thought which bodies forth original conceptions, gives them apparent versimilitude, and combines them in one comprehensive action; which harmonizes diversity into consistency, and makes fiction itself an efficient reality;—to such as are susceptible of the poetry which comprehends all this, and the mastery of which must, of necessity, depend not so much on the elaboration of features and the polishing of parts, as on the grand effects of one mighty and consistent whole—a created world, not a finely finished landscape!—to such Pope will always appear as a master poet only of the *second order*; and some of those very particulars, which command the admiration of his adorers, may perhaps, be regarded even among the blemishes which preclude his admission into the more exalted class.

Not that Pope can justly be considered as absolutely deficient in all the higher requisites above enumerated. His *Rape of the Lock* evinces an imagination at once brilliant and coherent.

His



His sylphs and gnomes have all the verisimilitude which poetry requires. The attributes belong to the beings, and the beings to the world he has created; and their functions seem so necessary to the conduct of the story, that one wonders how the action could ever have moved on without them. In short, though it is a nature (as it ought to be) of the poet's own creation, yet all is natural; and the entire poem, with the exception only of a few filthy and licentious lines, is a perfect sample of the *beau idéal*—the very perfection of the mock heroic: coherently fanciful and elegantly ludicrous.

But though there are passages of high poetic beauty in his *Essay on Man*, and some even that would be no unfit accompaniments for the highest description of poetic composition, yet we look in vain through all his works for any evidence of a capability of soaring from the playful and elegant to the grand and sublime of imaginative creation: which, if it existed in him, must somewhere or other, one would think, have occasionally peeped forth. No where have we the semblance even of that grasp and comprehension of mind, which could have sustained the characters, or conceived and conducted the extended and important action of the epopee.

The *Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard* breathes also a strain of passion truly poetical: that is to say, passion, in its intensity, such as souls of the most exquisite sensibility alone can feel, and intellects of the highest capabilities of excitement can alone express. But it is passion only of one description—passion that is mingled with voluptuous feeling; and although this, in the particular poem, is the very reverse of a defect, yet it is the only passion of which Pope has any where shewn himself to be a master. When he would touch a string of more pure and simple pathos, and would awaken sympathy without inflaming desire (as in his *Elegy on an unfortunate Young Lady*), he comparatively fails; and in his impotent effort to rival Dryden in an "Ode for Music" his Orpheus and Euridice do not even exact a sigh. In short, his genius seems to have been as little dramatic as it was epic; and the reason, perhaps, after all, why he never commenced his long meditated, and often talked of Heroic Poem, was, that he felt himself incompetent to the task.

But there are those who have, in reality, no taste either for the lofty sublimity of the epic, or the genuine and impassioned energy of the drama, who admire, or think they admire, even Homer, only because they have been taught in their schools and colleges that he is admirable; and, because it is a feather in their caps to appear to understand him:—who prefer the declamation of Addison's Cato to the native passion and thrilling emotions of the Macbeth, the Othello, or the Lear of Shakspeare. By such will Pope ever continue to be regarded as a poet of the very first order.

But whatever the *Medicæan* conversations may have said for him; of this description, most assuredly, was not Lord Byron. There was no water-gruel in his composition; nor was the polish of art dearer to him than the vigour of nature. What then could it be that made him so hot a Popeite?—so hot, indeed, and so hasty, that he could not even look upon the opinion he controverted with discriminating eyes, and see it in its proper proportions.

The real question is not whether images, derived from artificial objects, and the habitudes and accommodations of an artificial state of society, are totally unfit for poetry: but whether they were as fit for poetic theme and illustration, or capable of exciting as much poetic feeling, as natural objects and phenomena, and the unsophisticated passions and humours of human beings, unshackled by the trammels and limits of etiquette, or untamed by the monotony of civilization. Now, the negative of this question is so easily maintained, that the wonder is it ever should have been made a question. We might add, that the whole life and writings of Lord Byron himself furnish a sufficient practical answer to his own position. How, upon what subjects, and under what circumstances, did his poetic faculties develop themselves to that brilliant energy which they acquired? Upon what food did they feed? Upon what subjects were they employed? By what habits were they fostered? and with what description of images did he embellish them? Were his heroes and his heroines selected from the groups of dinner parties and drawing-rooms? Were his scenes swarming with the artificial and the artificial?

In some parts of his *Don Juan*, indeed, he



his metaphors derived from doctors and apothecaries? from leather, and prunello, &c.? Were his images from carpentry and the trowel? Were his associations in the routine of courts and ceremonies? What comparison is there between the productions of his muse before and after he had burst away, or been driven away, from all these associations?—before and after he had ceased to commune with all the objects and all the subjects to which Pope and his writings were in so considerable a degree confined?

Nor is the question so much, What subjects can be poetically treated?—especially if by subject is to be understood the mere object which is to give title to the poem—though there may be something even in this;—as What is the most poetical manner in which it can be treated? Not merely whether the subject proposed should be an in-doors or an out-of-doors object—a thing of art and mechanism, or a scene of nature? but, whether the thoughts, in treating such subject and illustrating it, shall be confined to the chamber, the shop? and manufactory? or shall walk abroad among the elements and their phenomena, and gather illustration, and indulge digression among woods and rocks—by the ocean and the brooks—from the song of birds—the motions of animals—the feelings, the vicissitudes, the sorrows, the joys, and the emotions of human beings?—Whether the heart can best be touched with passions or by joint stools?—whether the splendour of the drawing-room, and the glitter of chandeliers, can vie in inspiration with the humid light of the morning, and the glowing farewell of the evening sun; the span of the aerial arch, and the boundless spread of the eternal ocean? AVONIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN common, I dare say, with many others, I read with much pleasure "An Essay on the Improvement of Medical and Surgical Science," commencing at p. 500 of your July number; and was very glad to find it called

he leads us for awhile into such associations. But, even in those passages, he betrays his propensity to more imaginative scenes, and mingles the romance of imagery and incident with the satiric delineations of modern character and manners.

"Essay I;" for that being the case, it will, of course, be followed up by the same writer. I thank him heartily for the entertainment he has afforded me; but cannot resist mentioning one *facinating delusion*, in which not only the illiterate and simple natives of this great and enlightened kingdom repose all necessary faith—but to which some may, from his having overlooked so obvious an instance, think the essayist himself inclined to give serious credence. I allude to the *charming away of warts*—a ceremony which is performed in various ways, and, of course, with various success; though the faith of the tyro is only "tried and purified" by a ceaseless iteration of the complete and wonderful efficacy of this or that magical ceremony, or mystic preparation: from the neglect or mistake of some of which preliminaries, failures, after all, are occasionally to be accounted for:—as—"The *Blackamoor's* tooth was, in that instance, pounded *crisp* whereas it should have been baked or boiled first; then pounded, and made up into a precious cataplasm." Precious, indeed! Or, the ring (the *wedding-ring*) was tarnished; and thus

"The charm was broke, the spells retire;  
And so the warts grow higher still, and higher."

But, Sir, I might (as who might not?) mention an instance, and not a solitary one, in which, to my own knowledge, after an "inly-muttered spell," the horrible excrescence has disappeared in the course of a few days, weeks, or months. Yet I am so fully persuaded of the depth to which *Prospero* sunk his wand, that, with perfect satisfaction, I can refer these events to the mysterious and unknown operation of some natural or physical cause: or to that wonder-working fact to which you, Mr. Editor, allude, when you say (in a note), "The charm [i.e. the belief in it] does, sometimes, effect the cure."

Perhaps, Sir, I have dwelt too long on this, by no means, single instance of superstition, apparently thus far overlooked by your facetious correspondent. In order, therefore, not to incur further blame on this head, I shall merely venture to surmise, that probably some of your contributors will furnish you with English Traditions and Superstitions, which may prove nearly as entertaining as the Danish.—Your's, &c.

London, July 4, 1825.



For the Monthly Magazine.

ON HYBERNATION; or, the DORMITORY  
SUSPENSION OF ANIMAL LIFE.

**T**HIS is a truly interesting subject; and we trust that the various interesting facts connected with it, will be more diligently observed by naturalists. It may be said that there are four species of Hybernation:—1. In the case of animals which change their coverings; 2. Of those that lay up food; 3. Of those that migrate; 4. Of those that remain torpid during the winter months. It has been defined—continuance of life under the appearance of death; a loss of sensibility and of voluntary motion; a suspension of those functions most essential to the preservation of the animal economy; “these constitute,” says Dr. Reeves, “one of the most singular problems in the whole range of natural philosophy.”

Looking on this subject, the philosophic mind is struck with astonishment at the wonderful compensation made to animals not having the power of locomotion, and which are so situated as to be deprived of food by the approach of severe cold; it cannot explain their adaptation to such situation. It would appear that cold was necessary to produce this state—but this is not always the case. The *tantric caudatus*, an inhabitant of India and Madagascar, becomes torpid; and continues so nearly six months; while the *dippus sagitta* is equally torpid in Siberia and Egypt: but nature is not unvarying in this respect, for many animals that become torpid in Pennsylvania, are not so in the Carolinas. The number of animals that hybernate is greater than is generally imagined; and when the thermometer sinks to about  $50^{\circ}$ , these animals retire to their hiding-places in trees, rocks, and the earth, wherever they may be most secure from the assaults of enemies. Spallanzani never found the temperature of torpid animals below  $36^{\circ}$ , although exposed to much more severe cold. Sir J. Hunter introduced worms, &c. into the stomachs of lizards, and, on examination, during winter, found the food unchanged; and those that were kept till spring voided it unchanged. Professor Carlisle states “that all hybernating mammalia possess a peculiar structure of the heart and its principal veins: the superior cava divides into two trunks; the left, passing over the left auricle of the heart, opens into the inferior part of the right auricle.”

It is necessary to guard against mistaking suspended animation for hybernation. Spallanzani resuscitated animalculæ that had been in a dry state for twenty-seven years, by putting water to them. He also found that some torpid bats lived seven minutes in an exhausted receiver, while another died in three minutes. In another experiment, a bird and a rat did not live one minute in carbonic acid gas, yet a torpid marmot remained an hour, and then recovered, on being exposed to the warm air.

Gen. Davis, in the Linnæan Society Transactions of America, has given a description of a torpid *dippus canadensis*, which was completely deprived of air; he says, “It was discovered enclosed in a ball of clay, about the size of a cricket-ball, perfectly smooth within, about twenty inches under-ground. The man who first discovered it, not knowing what it was, struck the ball with his spade, by which it was broken to pieces, or the ball would have been presented to me. How long it had been under ground, it is impossible to say; but as I never could observe any of these animals after September, I conceive they lay themselves up some time in that month, or at the beginning of October, when the frost becomes sharp; nor did I ever see them again before the last week of May or the beginning of June. From their being enveloped in clay, without any appearance of food, I conceive they sleep during the winter, and remain, for that term, without sustenance.” This countenances the frequently-asserted fact of live toads having been found imbedded in sand-stone, &c. Further, Spallanzani preserved frogs and serpents alive for three years and a half, in the temperature of  $38^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ}$ . Fat has been found not so necessary, as was supposed, to the preservation of animals in this state. Torpor assails some when their food fails.

Mr. Gough preserved a large garden snail, in a perforated box, three years, without food: it was revived by putting it into water at  $70^{\circ}$ . The same gentleman relates an experiment, which clearly proves that the comfortable warmth of a fire will revive the cricket, and induce him to leave his winter retreat. “The crickets,” says he, “were brought from a distance, and let go, in the room, in the beginning of September 1806; here they increased considerably in the course of two months, but were neither seen nor heard after the



the fire was removed. Their disappearance led me to conclude that the cold had killed them: but in this I was mistaken; for a brisk fire being kept up for a whole day, in the winter, the warmth of it invited my colony from their hiding-place, but not before evening; after which they continued to skip about and chirp the greater part of the following day, when they were compelled, by the returning cold, to take refuge in their former retreats. They left the chimney corner on the 28th of May 1807, after a continuance of hot weather, and revisited their winter residence on the 31st of August."

The precautions taken by animals when about to enter into the torpid state, indicate the power of instinct. The frogs sink deep into the mud, to avoid the frost; the dipper wraps itself in a clay cloak; the land testacea, the helix, pupæ, &c. retire into crevices, and form an operculum to exclude the air.

An animal reviving from a torpid state is an interesting object. When the hamster passes from his torpid state, he exhibits several curious appearances—he first loses the rigidity of his members, and then makes profound respirations, but at long intervals; his legs begin to move, he opens his mouth, and utters rattling and disagreeable sounds. After continuing this operation for some time, he opens his eyes, and endeavours to raise himself on his legs. All these movements are still unsteady and reeling, like those of a man in a state of intoxication; but he repeats his efforts till he acquires the use of his limbs. He then remains in that attitude for some time, as if to reconnoitre, and rest himself after his fatigue. His passage from a torpid to a natural state is more or less quick, according to the temperature.

The migration of birds was noticed by the earliest naturalists, and the remarkable precision and order of their flights have long been sources of wonder and delight to casual observers. In ornithology, no individual member of the family has excited more interest or more discussion than the swallow. Its immersion beneath the icy wave, in winter, was first asserted by the Archbishop of Upsala; and, though much that he has said on the subject is just as true as his description of "*showers of mice*," the idea has found many supporters, and as many antagonists. Linnæus was of opinion, that chimney-

swallows and martins immersed themselves; but that swifts, or common European swallows, passed the winter in church-towers, &c. Many other naturalists have maintained the same opinion. But can it be upheld by one well-attested fact?

If we examine the common swallow, we find it everywhere particularly fitted for flight, and it is certainly one of the most rapid of birds. Having, then, such immense powers of locomotion, why should it be thought to leave its native air, and sportive joyous circulations for a seven-months' sojourn in a muddy, watery hole? It has been urged that their flight is unseen; but the minute observer is not less sure of their emigration. At the approach of cold, the swallow skims the fields in such multitudes, that hundreds have been counted in a minute; and the difficulties of distance soon vanish when the rapidity of the flight of birds is considered. "A falcon, belonging to Henry IV. of France, escaped from Fontainebleau, and in four-and-twenty hours was found at Malta, a computed distance of 1,350 miles; supposing, therefore, that the falcon was on wing the whole time, the velocity averages upwards of fifty-six miles an hour: but such birds never fly at night, wherefore, taking the longest day, the flight seems to have equalled seventy-five miles an hour!" If we calculate that the flight of the swallow equals the rapidity of the falcon, is it marvellous that the bird, which in the morning bade adieu to its summer nest within our barns, should, in the evening, rest his weary wing far, far beyond our ken?

If, however, the swallow, emerged from a watery bed, in spring, its resuscitation would be governed as the thermometer; but this is not the case. Foster says—"I have sometimes seen them as early as April 2d, when the mercury, in the thermometer, has been below the freezing point. On the other hand, I have often taken notice, that, during a continuance of mild weather, for the space of a fortnight, in the month of April, not so much as one swallow has appeared."—*Foster on the Swallows*. But why should not this bird hybernate, as has been frequently asserted? Its specific gravity is not sufficient to sink it in water; and it disappears before cold could produce torpidity, and it can hardly be voluntary; when animals become torpid, it is because food can no longer be procured, and they



are so by necessity; but it is not the same with the swallow: it loves soft and genial breezes; and almost the first sharp northern blast reminds it of its equinoctial haunts. Adamson, in his voyage to Senegal, states that four swallows alighted on his vessel in October, when fifty leagues from the destined coast; and that they winter in Senegal, where they roost on the sands, but never build. Sir C. Mager relates, that on entering the soundings of the British channel, a large flock of swallows covered every rope of his vessel, and appeared "spent and famished." Many similar instances could be related, were it necessary; but the fact of migration seems to be already sufficiently proven. The point of their migration may be concluded to be so far south as to be beyond the reach of cold. Captain Henderson, of the British army, relates that, in Honduras (where they remain from October to February) he saw myriads. They roost in the marshes, and rising spirally, in the morning, to great heights, they disperse to seek their food; when rising thus, he says, they resemble large columns of smoke.

In the South of France, it is said, they have been seen in December, where they are likewise stated to remain all the winter.

Mr. Pearson, some years since, took great pains to ascertain if the swallow became torpid. For this purpose, he confined some in a cage, where, for three or four years, they remained in a perfectly healthful state,—when they died for want of attention during his illness.

Various ridiculous assertions have been made, too, respecting other birds. The *Rallus Carolinus*, it has been asserted, becomes a frog:—and a farmer of Maryland, in Virginia, has affirmed that he found one, and showed it to one of his labourers, in the very act of transformation:—but this does not *prove the fact*. Upon the whole, it is not, perhaps, too much to conclude, that a torpid swallow never yet has had existence.

THERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

NOTWITHSTANDING the "information" which your correspondent S.R.M. "takes the liberty" of giving me, through the medium of your Miscellany for this month (vol. lix., p. 512), on the subject of the Armorial

Bearings of England, I venture to restate the opinion, nay, to assert it as a fact, that the ancient banner of this nation bore not *Lions*, but *Leopards*.

I am the more emboldened to do this, as I find myself countenanced in the statement by so acknowledged an adept in antiquarian research and the olden customs of this our island, military and civil, as Sir Walter Scott. In his recent romance, "*The Talisman*," (the second of his collection, called the "*Crusaders*,") he presents us with the following curious conversation, on the express subject of armorial symbols, at the table of the Archduke of Austria.

"'The eagle,' said the expounder of dark sayings, 'is the cognizance of our noble lord the Archduke—of his royal grace, I would say; and the eagle flies the highest and nearest to the sun of all the feathered creation.'

"'The lion hath taken a spring above the eagle,' said Conrade, carelessly.

"The Archduke reddened, and fixed his eyes on the speaker, while the *sprach-sprecher* answered, after a minute's consideration, 'The Lord Marquis will pardon me—a lion cannot fly above an eagle, because no lion hath got wings.'

"'Except the lion of Saint Mark,' said the jester.

"'That is the Venetian's banner,' said the Duke; 'but, assuredly, that amphibious race, half nobles, half merchants, will not dare to place their rank in comparison with ours.'

"'Nay, it was not of the Venetian lion that I spoke,' said the Marquis of Montserrat; 'but of the three lions passant of England—formerly, it is said, they were leopards, but now they are become lions at all points, and must take precedence of beast, fish, or fowl, or woe worth the gainstander.'

By the way, I am even disposed to doubt whether Sir Walter hath not, in this instance, taken a little purposed liberty with heraldic chronology. I cannot find that the exact point of time has been ascertained, when the herald's wand transformed the *leopards* into *lions*; but I much doubt whether the English banner, floating in the camp of the Crusaders, did not still display the former of these animals; though it is not, perhaps, an improbable conjecture, that the change might have taken place in compliment to Richard's legendary exploit of vanquishing the king of beasts in combat; and that the *lion-hearted* king gave the lion to his country's shield. I wish some of your correspondents, familiar with



with black-letter erudition and ancient records, would take upon themselves to illustrate this question, by quotations (if any such can be met with) from obsolete records and authentic archives. In the mean time, I have no difficulty in re-asserting my position, that the Leopard was our ancient bearing: although I am but

A TYRO IN HERALDICS.

July 20th, 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

[Though our correspondent has assumed the editorial tone, and it is our wish to preserve the line of discrimination distinct between what *we* are editorially responsible for, and what we only give currency to as the sentiments, statements and opinions of others; yet, in the present instance, we do not think it necessary either to alter the pronoun, or require a signature. We have no objection to being considered as adopting, in this case, what we had not the merit of originating.]

A LETTER has appeared in some of the papers, which was written a short time since, by Mr. Huskisson, to a gentleman at Liverpool, concerning the objects of these institutions, which appears to us to demand some notice. In this letter Mr. Huskisson says,

"I have no difficulty in stating, that I consider institutions of this nature as likely to be attended with beneficial results, both to artizans and to the public, if properly regulated, and directed to those objects to which such institutions ought, in my opinion, to be limited; I mean, to the teaching of such branches of science as will be of use to mechanics and artizans in the exercise of their respective trades."

Now, how much soever we may be disposed to applaud such institutions, for directing their efforts to the improvement of such branches of science as will be of use to mechanics and artizans in the exercise of their respective trades, Mr. Huskisson must pardon us for saying, that unless, at the same time, the means shall be applied for enlarging and perfecting, or, at least, improving the human character by the introduction of *general knowledge*, so far from these institutions being a benefit, they will, most probably, be a curse to the society in which they are established: for, by Mr. Huskisson's limitation, they must inevitably tend to separate mankind into more distinct *castes* and classes, and render those so separated less able to perform their duties as citizens, and as members of the body politic. Thanks, however, to

the spirit which is abroad, the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade is not very likely to be implicitly followed: for we find, in the establishment of the *Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library at Liverpool*, more liberal notions have prevailed.

"The books chiefly desirable are those on science and mechanics, history, biography, voyages and travels, elementary works, polite literature, and moral and religious pieces. Controversial divinity and party politics are expressly excluded; but standard works on religion, sermons or essays, and approved writings on political economy and legislation, not bearing this character, are admissible. But extravagant romances, and novels calculated to vitiate the minds of youth, are rejected. If any works of fancy be admitted, the committee will be especially vigilant that they shall not be injurious to the mind."

Now, even here, would be caution and exclusiveness enough. But, no: our worthy President does not, it seems, desire the general melioration and enlargement of the understanding of the mechanic population by means of such institutions; they should be limited to the mere instruction and improvement of each particular craft. And this is the doctrine of a British statesman in the nineteenth century! O ye halcyon days of Galileo, when will ye return?

We confess that we are not a little surprised and grieved at this declaration of Mr. Huskisson. We had hoped that the reign of exclusion and of select interests approached its downfall: but, alas! we are wofully disappointed. We had, indeed, given the President of the Board of Trade credit for more liberality than he is willing to accept; we had indeed hoped, that, with a more enlarged foreign policy, our domestic policy would share the same renovating and stimulating excitement. But, somehow or another, it does unfortunately happen, with budding promises on one hand, on the other is held up something to dash them to the earth. The members of the present ministry take occasional opportunities to blast, or to confound many of our most pleasing anticipations; they seem determined to undeceive us, and to set bounds to our commendation; they seem determined to tell us that they are not the liberal men we supposed them to be; and that, in our exultation at their freedom from prejudice and from fetters, they will still occasionally hold up their hands, and rejoice in their manacles and their bonds.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE preservation of the copper sheathing of vessels having recently become an object of peculiar interest to the public, from the valuable experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, with a view of preventing the corrosion of copper by sea-water; and the doubt which yet exists in the minds of many nautical and mercantile men, as to the efficacy of the mode recommended by Sir Humphrey, when submitted to the test of experiment during long voyages; I must beg a column or two of your valuable journal to offer a few remarks on the subject; accompanied by some recent facts, of the operation of iron in preventing the oxidation of copper by sea-water.

It is not necessary, Mr. Editor, to acquaint your mercantile readers, that the destruction of the copper sheathing of shipping forms a very large item in the expenditure of ship-owners; more especially in such ships as are employed in navigating the tropical seas—the corrosion of the copper being greatly accelerated by increase of temperature. Indeed, a single voyage to India or the South Seas is all that can be performed with any degree of safety, without renewing the copper of a ship's bottom.

Neither is it necessary, here, to state any thing more than the *result* of the experiments of the President of the Royal Society; undertaken with the view of discovering the law by which the destruction of copper by sea-water is governed; and, if possible, to prevent or neutralize its chemical agency. These experiments are given in detail by their author, in the two last volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society, to which I beg to recommend such of your readers as may be desirous of following this illustrious chemist through his ingenious and profound researches.

The results of these experiments are nearly as follows:—If a polished surface of sheet copper or copper sheathing be suffered to remain in sea-water, even for a few hours, it soon acquires a yellow tarnish, and the water becomes clouded, of a greenish-white, and afterwards green. Within twenty-four hours, the copper assumes a greenish hue near the surface, but reddish below, whilst a blue green precipitate is deposited at the bottom of the liquid, which goes on increasing, if the sea-water be renewed, continually (as in the passage of a vessel through the water, or in a current);

but this chemical agency, of course, decreases, if the experiment be made in a limited quantity of sea-water, in proportion as the water becomes less saline; by its muriatic acid uniting with the copper, forming a sub-muriate of copper; or, as Sir H. Davy calls it, “a hydrated sub-muriate.” But the presence of atmospheric air seems to be essential in this case; for, when copper was placed in sea-water which has been deprived of air by boiling, and placed in an exhausted receiver, it underwent no change whatever.

Now, in order to neutralize this agency of sea-water on copper (or, more accurately, the decomposing action of copper on sea-water), this eminent philosopher suggested the application of electro-chemical agency, or, in other words, of presenting other substances in contact with the copper, which have a greater attraction than copper for the saline matter of sea-water. Zinc and iron were the metals which offered the best probability of success for this object, from their powerful attraction to oxygen. The price of zinc, however, forms an objection to its being employed on a large scale; and, consequently, the experiments of Sir Humphrey were chiefly directed to the application of iron to the surface of the sheathing of ships, so as to destroy, or rather to neutralize, the action of sea-water.

The most extraordinary fact resulting from these experiments is, the small extent of surface of iron which is sufficient to protect a given surface of copper. In the earlier experiments of Sir Humphrey, he allowed too great an extent of the protecting surfaces of iron or zinc; amounting to from one-twentieth to one-fiftieth of that of the surface of copper employed. The object of these electro-chemical experiments was simply that of rendering the copper into a *negative* state, as compared with the sea-water (it being slightly *positive* in its ordinary state): the smallest quantity of iron or zinc that would accomplish this purpose was found ultimately to be the best. For it was observed, that in some of the boats and smaller vessels, besides the Comet, steam-boat, which had been protected by these ribs or bars of iron (carried along the copper from head to stern), though the copper was not perceptibly corroded after some months' voyage, yet an evil occurred of scarcely less magnitude, so far as the sailing of the



the vessel was concerned. The copper became covered with barnacles and other marine animalculæ, in a greater degree than vessels which have the copper undefended.

The fact seems to be, that the oxidation of the copper, in the ordinary way, prevents the adhesion of these animalculæ; probably from its poisonous properties, and also from its resisting the deposit of any calcareous or other earthy matter. But when this oxide of copper is no longer formed, the surface of the sheathing affords what may be called a *neutral ground* for the resting-place of those marine fungi and animalculæ, which abound to such a great extent in all the seas of warm latitudes. It has been thought advisable, therefore, from the practical observations which have been made on the agency of these protecting bars of iron to a ship's bottom, to proportion their extent of surface (compared with that of the copper), so as not entirely to neutralize the chemical agency of the copper on the water, but to allow a slight or partial oxidation, so as to repel the adhesion of barnacles, &c. in some degree.

In consequence of this adhesion of marine animalculæ and weeds to the bottom of such vessels as have been protected, many persons who have either a prejudice against all improvement, or are probably interested in "the old state of things," have not hesitated to deny the efficacy altogether of the method recommended by Sir H. Davy, for preventing the destruction of copper sheathing. But, whatever doubt may have been thrown on the advantages of the proposed method previously, must be nearly, if not altogether removed, by the contents of a paper in the July number of the "*Annals of Philosophy*," from the reports of two gentlemen whose statements cannot admit of a suspicion of want of accuracy.

It is stated, that "the *Carne Brea Castle*," one of the East-India Company's ships, which has just returned from Calcutta, having been brought into a dry dock, was examined by the proprietors, Messrs. Wigram, Sir H. Davy, and other gentlemen; when every part of her bottom was found to be bright, and free from adhesions of every kind. The copper was apparently very little, if at all corroded; while the iron bands, which are about an inch-and-half thick, are not so much corroded but that they will serve for one or two more voyages.

The proportion of the iron surface to that of the copper on this ship was from  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{15}$ .

A yacht belonging to Lord Darnley was also protected by iron, in the proportion of to  $\frac{1}{15}$  the surface of copper, in the month of May 1824. And after being employed in sailing during the whole summer, her bottom was found to be free from any kind of adhesions, and the copper apparently untouched. A few barnacles had attached themselves to the iron bars, which were, however, easily rubbed off: but the copper was in the same state as when the vessel left the dock.

A West-India-man, belonging to Mr. Horsfall of Liverpool, which had been protected by  $\frac{1}{10}$  part of iron, fastened by copper bolts on each side her keel, was found, on examination, after a voyage to Demerara and back, to be "perfectly free from any foulness on the copper, though she lay many weeks in a river remarkably favourable to the adhesion of parasitical animalculæ and weeds."

Another large ship, belonging to Mr. Sandbach of Liverpool, which had wrought-iron bars, fastened by iron spikes, on each side the keel, was overhauled. After two voyages to Demerara, her copper was found perfectly free from corrosion, and there were scarcely any substances adhering to it, except a very few minute barnacles, near the keel, fore and aft. The iron spikes were, however, so much corroded, as to endanger the falling off of the iron bars; consequently, copper bolts would be preferable for this purpose.

The *Dorothy*, another Liverpool ship, having made one voyage to Bombay and back, the owners had bars of iron, four inches broad and one inch thick, placed along her keel, covering about one-seventieth of the surface of the copper, in order to try the experiment whether the copper would bear a second voyage to India; which can seldom be hazarded in the ordinary way. The ship returned from her second voyage in May last, and, on examination, her copper was found to be little further reduced than at the end of the former voyage; whilst the iron bars were reduced about three-fourths of an inch in breadth, and from one-fourth to one-half inch in thickness, though most reduced within a few feet of the extremities of the keel. The copper and iron are however considered to be capable of

of sustaining another voyage without renewal. But the flat part of the *bottom of this ship from end to end, and from six to eight feet in breadth, was covered with "fleshy barnacles" of uncommon length, and a few of the large hard shell species—*balanus tintinabulum*.*

Now it is worthy of remark, that the *Carne Brea Castle*, before-mentioned, was protected by iron bars amounting only to about  $\frac{1}{100}$  of the area of the copper; while the *Dorothy* had about one-seventieth of iron; and as the bottom of the former ship was found to be perfectly clean, while the latter (though scarcely corroded by the action of sea-water) was covered with marine animalculæ, after making voyages of nearly similar duration, to the same quarter of the globe,—it is fair to conclude that the *Dorothy* was *over-protected*, or, in other words, the electro-chemical agency was so far neutralized, as to enable these parasitical animals to attach themselves with impunity to the copper, and build up their calcareous shells, or houses, with as much safety as on the rocks of the sea-shore. On the other hand, if there be still allowed a small degree of chemical action to take place between the copper and sea-water, so as to produce a very slight poisonous oxidation on the surface, though not sufficient to corrode the copper in any serious degree, it seems to be fully sufficient to prevent the attachment of these minute animals. From the instances above-mentioned (and which deserve the fullest confidence from the respectable authorities in question), it appears that the protecting bars of iron should not form more than about  $\frac{1}{100}$  of the ship's sheathing, otherwise it will be liable to facilitate the deposit of fungi and animalculæ; and on the other hand, if the iron forms much less than  $\frac{1}{150}$ , it is scarcely sufficient to protect the surface of the copper from corrosion.

It is possible, however, that the exact proportions, which would be most efficient under all circumstances, can only be determined by future and repeated observation, by intelligent ship-owners and commanders, after each voyage. For it may be justly inferred, that different proportions of protection would be advisable, whether a ship be destined to the north seas, or to the tropical seas, where the chemical action between copper and sea-water, as well as the production of marine animal and

vegetable life, is so greatly accelerated by climate. A considerable period may therefore elapse before the subject shall be thoroughly understood and adopted by practical men; but, if that be the case, it cannot prevent the researches of the illustrious chemist at the head of the Royal Society, from being considered as among the most valuable discoveries of science, applicable to the useful arts, which the present age can boast. A.A.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR :

IT is perhaps not generally known, that, among the very few of the arts of civilization adopted by the Turks, since their establishment in Europe, is the art of printing. It was introduced into their capital between the years 1726 and 1727; and the first works that issued from the government press of Constantinople were, *A History of the Maritime Wars of the Ottomans*, by Hadji Khalfa, and the well-known *Arabo-Turkish Dictionary*, by Vancouli; both published in 1141 of the Hejira, or 1728, A.C. Four other works were published in the following year; two in 1730; two in 1731; one in 1732; one in 1733; one in 1734; two in 1740; one in 1741; one in 1742, and one in 1755-56—in all eighteen works, forming twenty-five volumes, for the most part treating on history and philology, and translated, or compiled from the Arabic, French, or Latin; the latter, of course, by Europeans. Feeble, however, as were these first efforts of an infant press to spread information among a barbarous race, they were put a stop to about this period; not, as was then generally reported in Europe, in consequence of a revolt of the copyists of the capital, but owing to the death of the director of the establishment, Ibrahim, and of his pupil, Cazi Ibrahim, and the events of the war, among which it was lost sight of.

However, the noble art was neglected for the space of forty-three years, till it was established by an ordinance of the Sultan Abdul-Hamed. A commission was appointed, in the year 1783; and under their management, and that of their successors, no more than *fifty* works were published in the space of *thirty-six* years, viz., from 1784 to 1820. Of these, twenty-one are grammars, dictionaries, and other philological



gical works; three historical; five on geometry, geography and general science; eight on fortification, &c.; two on law; and eight on religious subjects. Eight or ten of them are translations from the French, and one is a translation of Mr. Bonycastle's Principles of Geometry.

The last of the works I have here enumerated, and which was published in 1820, is on Anatomy and Medicine, and entitled, *The Mirror of Bodies in the Anatomy of Man.* This is the first work on this subject ever printed, or, perhaps, published in Turkey; their apathy, and religious prejudices of predestination, and the law which prohibits the opening of the human body, and the coming in contact with blood, having, till now, formed an insurmountable barrier to the Turks devoting themselves to the cultivation of this science. But the irresistible force of improvement, which is the grand characteristic of the age, seems, at last, to have gained some influence with this proud and obstinate people, the Turks—an influence which cannot be small, since the author was permitted to infringe upon a positive injunction of the Koran, by accompanying his work by a set of representations of the human frame, in fifty-six plates, rather badly engraved. The author of this work (a large folio of 800 pages), *Chani Zadeh, Mehemed Ataoollah*, a member of the body of *Oolemas*, is said to be a son of a *hekim bashi*, or first physician of the empire, and had been sent by his father to study in Italy, where he seems to have collected the materials for his *mirror*.

Supposing that your readers might not dislike to see a few specimens of Turkish style and reasoning, I subjoin a part of Chani Zadeh's preface, as translated into French by M. Bianchi, one of the interpreters of the French embassy at Constantinople, without attempting to alter the wording or style.

"Medicine and anatomy are elementary sciences, and the object of studies in general. These sciences are those of the *learned*, of *corporations*, and *religions*. Not only the wise, and people of a sound judgment, have recognized that it was nothing but the search after truth; but, even in the earliest ages, they have always been considered by the best-informed men as a precious and honourable knowledge. The advantages resulting from it are not merely confined to the human species; but, according to the testimony of the learned, their influence embraces equally all the worshippers of

God, and all (other) created beings. It is, especially, modern medicine, the benefits of which are proved, and anatomy, grounded on attention and exactness, which, according to the true assertion of physicians, are brought to such a degree of perfection, that all which (at the present day) concerns the treatment of internal diseases, the dressing of wounds and ulcerations, and the healing of infirmities, by an admirable and incomparable disposition (of the rules of the art), is free from doubt, and exempt from danger, for those who are called to the practice of these sciences."

A glorious confusion, indeed! But let us follow the author in his detail of the reception his work received from the monarch to whom he dedicated it; and here, I hope, our authors will take a hint for *their* future dedications.

"The judge *par excellence* (says our Mohammedan Hippocrates)—he who is the regulator of the laws of the state—the Plato of the empire and the califate—the sovereign to whom fate has revealed science and wisdom—the Sultan of sultans, endowed with the virtue of Solomon—the monarch whose glory calls to recollection the time of Cosroes—the King of kings, invested with the power of the age of Djemshid—the sultan and sultan's son—the valorous Sultan Mahmoud; Khan, son of the glorious Sultan Abdul-Hamed-Khan (may the sun of his power not cease to shine upon the course of his victories and his glorious enterprizes); his Majesty, our Lord, in short, having deigned, for several days, to examine and investigate, himself, with a clear discernment, all the truths contained in the above books, acknowledged that, independently of the great utility it might be to the Ottoman Empire (which will last for ever), and for the Muslims, it had not yet been preceded by any work the advantage of which could be compared to it; and that, as such, it was worthy of being reckoned among the precious and innumerable productions that have illustrated his fortunate reign—H.M. after these motives of general good, attached, from that moment, the greatest importance to the work, being printed and published under his supreme protection. This determination fully justifies the precept, that *kings are inspired.*"

The printing was then begun, after the director of the establishment had piously ejaculated his *bismillah* (in the name of God, &c.), without which a Mohamedan never enters upon a task of any importance; and the author concludes his preface by expressing his pride, that, with the help of God, the engravings were completed without *foreign aid*. Your's, &c. Y.Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SHENSTONE and the LEASOWES.

THE pages of the Monthly Magazine, ever open to scientific and literary inquiry, have seldom offered a greater treat to the lovers of true genius and poetry than was contained in the last communication of Mr. James Luckcock, on "Shenstone" and the "Leasowes."

I had nearly given up all hope of a communication on the subject, satisfying myself that the last-mentioned gentleman had either gone off the stage of life, left Birmingham, or had a disinclination to pursue the inquiry. The reverse being the case, the disappointment was a pleasurable one.

The great literary Hercules, Johnson, visited Shenstone at the Leasowes, and wrote him several letters, to one of which the latter alludes, when, writing to his friend Graves, he says, "Did I tell you I had a letter from Johnson, enclosing Vernon's Parish-Clerk?"—Having previously commented on *Rasselas*, then just published, by saying, "It has a few refined sentiments, thinly scattered; but is, upon the whole, below Mr. Johnson;" who can wonder, then, that the great biographer, reading remarks like these in Shenstone's posthumous correspondence, should be a little soured, and did not forget him when writing his life? Who once offended him never escaped his censure; and, I think, Gray himself is treated with undeserved severity.

To avoid a reference to the bottom of the page, permit me to ask here, Who was Vernon?—what were the merits of his "Parish-Clerk?"—who published it? &c. Perhaps Mr. Luckcock, or some of the correspondents of the Monthly Magazine, may furnish some interesting particulars of the life of the man, whose book is at least very scarce, as I have in vain sought for it for a considerable period.

I am led to believe that Shenstone did not know Gray personally, only as a literary character, through their mutual friend Dodsley. He once mentions him in his Essays, and, I think, not disrespectfully. In attempting to establish the position, that "effeminacy of appearance, in the general run, is esteemed a symptom of irresolution," he instances the well-known intrepidity of Lord Mark Kerr, "whose happiness seemed to turn on a snuff-box hinge, rendered invisible, which might, never-

theless, be clouded by a speck of dirt, or wounded by a hole in the heel of his stocking." He then says—"What shall we say, then, of Mr. Gray? Of manners very delicate, yet possessed of a poetical vein, fraught with the noblest and sublimest images, and of a mind remarkably well stored with the more masculine parts of learning."

That Shenstone rivalled Gray as a poet, few will attempt to deny; and that this rivalry produced all the spleen of Gray, is equally evident. Great men are ever jealous of the nearest approaches to their greatness. It is a sort of weakness that even great parts cannot exempt them from; and we need not offend the living, when we may select examples from among the dead, by instancing the great Johnson himself, Garrick, and others. Gray could not have seen the above quotation, because the Essays did not meet the public eye till after Shenstone's death. Yet, in a letter to Dr. Wharton, in 1758, speaking of and preferring the four first volumes of Dodsley's *Miscellany* to the two last, he says, tauntingly, "But, then, there is Mr. Shenstone, who trusts to nature and simple sentiment—why does he do no better? He goes *hopping along* his own gravel-walks, and never deviates from the beaten paths, for fear of being lost."

The only existing embellishment that I know of, and which is very scarce, is a view of that part of the Leasowes called "Virgil's Grove"—the most beautiful scene, according to Dodsley, of the whole. Of this print I have a copy, tolerably well executed, in oil. Shenstone's portrait is not uncommon; but a view of the house, if sketched, was never published.

Shenstone's "Schoolmistress" is an excellent performance, and would hand his name down to posterity, if he had written nothing beside; but his fame certainly rests on his *Elegies*, *Ballads* and *Odes*. Of these, "The African Slave," commencing at the fifth stanza of the twentieth *Elegy*, is a beautiful appeal to humanity in favour of that persecuted race, which might fire with zeal

\* We should say, that, in the present day, few will admit it. The highest praise that criticism can assign to Shenstone is (his pure morality excepted), that he was a pretty poet. No one, even of those who may admit that Gray has sometimes been over-estimated, will think of placing him so near the scale of mediocrity.—EDIT.



zeal even the bosom of a Wilberforce. Shenstone, then, was one of injured Africa's earliest advocates: yet, in a collection of poems, beautifully illustrated, on the Slave-trade, published a few years ago, his was omitted.

The delightful rural poet, Bloomfield, struck with the beauty of "The Dying Kid," tells us, in his "Remains," while noticing the similarity of thought expressed by different authors, "That he was ashamed of his own performance on that subject." And, at the same time, acknowledging that he had not read the author's poems before; which may be true, and accountable for only by the desire which some have expressed to avoid imitation, as he must have heard of them again and again—especially as the remark occurs towards the close of his life.

Lord Bolingbroke's sister, Lady Luxborough, in one of her letters to Shenstone, confirms Johnson's going to the Leasowes, by saying, "No enemy to you shall ever find sanctuary in my house: therefore I sent the *Abyssinian hero*, whom you conquered, to remain your captive," &c.—"And his *faithful, harmless companion* accompanies him, hoping, with his musical instrument, to lull your anger to sleep."—*Query*: Is not this faithful, harmless companion, with his musical instrument, Dr. Goldsmith himself?

I have a query or two more, and I will then relinquish the occupation of the time and space of your valuable journal, which may be more agreeably taken up by abler hands. May not one, or more respectable friends, making a pilgrimage from London to Halesowen, find ready access to the gardens and grounds of the Leasowes? And if so, are there any of the numerous seats, inscriptions, urns, obelisks and ornaments, that are not entirely obliterated or destroyed, by wantonness and time, remaining to add to the enjoyment of such enchanted ground?

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Whitechapel, May 28, 1825.

[To the last inquiry of our correspondent we will reply, that, when we were last in that part of the country, and visited the Leasowes, we found little left that could reward attention, or that could illustrate the fine picturesque taste of Shenstone. We understand that there is now much less: the hammer and the forge of Vulcan, have chased Pan and the Nymphs from "the once-sweet shades of Arcady."

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The Naiads now feed muddy canals, and listen to the heavy creaking of locks and cranes, and the blustering oaths of boatmen, instead of brawling and sparkling over pebbled beds, and with congenial "murmuring" the enamoured nightingale."—  
EDIT.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

#### FOLLY and STUPIDITY.

**T**HESE terms, although frequently confounded, are by no means synonymous. A blockhead is preferable to a fool, and a fool is not always a blockhead.

Narrowness of intellect; protracted childishness of mind; the total absence of ideas, or of the gift of classing them: this we call stupidity.

Folly, on the contrary, is the perversity of a vain-glorious mind; the foppery that would pass for grace; the ponderosity that will be thought light; the superciliousness and presumption that decide upon every thing, without being at the pains to understand it.

Fools amuse us, but it is at their own expense: we humiliate them, and deliver them over, without pity, to the lash of ridicule. Blockheads also afford us entertainment, but they are neither despised nor humiliated; and we are as little tempted to reproach them with their idiotism, as we are to upbraid a deaf or blind man for the infirmity under which he labours.

Father Bandory, a learned Jesuit, used frequently to amuse himself with the porter of his college, a man notorious for obtuseness of intellect—and often said, "I never met with genius so attractive as the stupidity of this man." "Sit opposite to me and talk," said Mirabeau to one of his secretaries, "and I shall have no occasion to think." Madame de Crequy used to say of a certain Baron, "He is not a blockhead—he is only a fool."

We sometimes hear foolish sayings that amuse us almost as much as witticisms. "When will your lady be confined?" inquired Louis XIV. of a courtier. "Sire, as soon as your Majesty pleases!" replied the courtier—whose title to stupidity surely none will dispute. A foreign princess, not very conversant with the French language, once inquired whether she ought to say *naval* or *naveau* (naval). "I believe, Madam," replied a petit-maitre, with great self-sufficiency, "we say *navets* (turnips)."  
E

(turnips).” This was the answer of a fool.

The generality of blockheads utter only common-place *bêtises*, but some have occasionally let fall very piquant absurdities, which have been thought worthy of being recorded. After Racine’s death, somebody remarked that, in his will, he had expressed a desire to be buried in Port Royal. “That he would never have desired during his lifetime!” exclaimed an idiot, with the utmost gravity. A wit might have said the same thing, but he would have said it with a different accent: and, in a thing of this kind, certainly,

“C’est la façon de la faire  
Que fait tout.”

The question, “What is the difference between a fool and a blockhead?” was once introduced in a company of wits and blue-stockings. Various opinions were given, but none that met with general approbation, until a charming lady, who had the misfortune to be united to a finished fool, furnished the solution of the problem, with the peculiar felicity which is the characteristic of female wit. “A blockhead,” said she, “may sometimes be tolerated, but a fool never: we sometimes pity the idiot, but we always make ourselves merry at the expense of the fool:—the former sometimes amuses with his *naïveté*, but the latter always disgusts with his impertinence. You may rely on what I tell you; for, since I have been compelled to live with a fool, I have learnt duly to appreciate the value of a blockhead.”

It is one distinguishing mark of stupidity, that it admires every thing. This is a quality offensive to none, but agreeable to many—and, indeed, a forlorn hope to thousands, who seek in vain for the admiration of “the discerning few.”

A presumptive evidence of folly is the lavishing of admiration and censure always *mal à propos*—a quality by no means so amiable as the former, as being too apt to clash with our favourite opinions and darling conceits.

A blockhead pretends to nothing more than he is. Not so the fool:—he puts forth claims, and sometimes the most ridiculous of claims.

And what moral shall we draw from all this? Let us court the society of the man of sense, tolerate the idiot, and avoid the fool.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

OBSERVING, in the last Magazine, p. 555, that a chartered company is about to be formed for raising silk in this country, I trouble you with the following observations. They are, it is true, in substance, stated in my *Family Cyclopædia*, article *Silk-worm*; but, as that work might not be in the hands of many of your readers, a re-statement here may be of some importance.

About ten years since, a friend of mine went to reside for some time at Marseilles, in the south of France; and while there, I requested him to obtain for me some silk-worms’ eggs. These he procured, and they were sent on paper, enclosed in a letter, by the post. I lived then in Somersetshire; and it so happened that the eggs were placed in a small room on the first floor of my house, having a large window and a southern aspect. The room was, therefore, a warm one; and, long before any mulberry-leaves could be obtained, the young Frenchmen became animated, and anxious, of course, for food. The only succedaneum for the leaves of the mulberry which we could find was *lettuce* leaves; but these did not supply the absence of their natural food successfully, and, in consequence, before mulberry-leaves could be obtained, many of the worms died; but a considerable number, notwithstanding, did survive; and, when supplied with mulberry-leaves, ultimately became some of the finest worms which I ever saw, and in due course spun fine cocoons accordingly; but the products of this generation were, the next year, by no means such fine worms: and, hence, I concluded, that the silk-worm degenerates in this country, owing chiefly, if not entirely, to the deficiency of mulberry-leaves in the early part of its existence. As I do not believe that the lettuce is a good succedaneum for the mulberry as food for silk-worms, the only chance of success with them, in this country, appears to me, to keep the eggs in a place so cool as to prevent their being hatched till the mulberry-leaves are sufficiently developed to supply them with food; and if this can be done, as I presume it can, there will be then, I think, some probability that silk may be profitably produced in England. At any rate, it is worth the trial; but whether it can be worth the while of a company



company to enter into such a speculation, is a question which I will not pretend to decide.—Your's, &c.

JAMES JENNINGS.

London, July 4, 1825.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have read it to a lady, who has very often kept silk-worms for her amusement; and she thinks that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the hatching of the worms at the usual period of their active animation.

#### PROPAGATION OF APPLE-TREES by SLIPS.

IN p. 511, allusion is made to the *propagation of apple-trees by slips*. It is certainly not, in *Somersetshire*, a usual method of propagation, the *codling* excepted, which is, I believe, invariably propagated by *slips*. I am disposed to attribute the ready propagation of the *codling* by slips to the singular quality of its branches, they having very often about them *knotty protuberances*, which, when surrounded with earth, readily give out roots: if other apple-trees should possess the same indications, I should be disposed to think that they also might be propagated by slips.

J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

#### THE LATE DR. PARR.

THE following anecdotes of the late learned and estimable Dr. Parr, while he was master of the grammar school at Colchester, and of a contemporary of his, the Rev. Mr. Brockwell of facetious memory, and a man of a highly respectable share of classical erudition, have, since the decease of the former, occurred to my recollection. Many years since, Dr. Parr succeeded the Rev. and ancient Mr. Smythies, in the above mastership at Colchester, where several of the clergy and other learned gentlemen had an occasional meeting, or club for the discussion of literary subjects. The leading members were Dr. Parr, the Rev. Mr. Twining, Mr. Brockwell, and, I believe, Mr. Jones of Nayland. A dispute arose on the construction of an obscure passage in *Thucydides*. The members, in turn, gave their opinions, Dr. Parr last but one, but none of them proved satisfactory. Mr. Brockwell brought up the rear, and afforded an instant solution of the difficulty, to the entire satisfaction of all present, on which

Mr. Twining exclaimed, Brockwell is above *par*!

This Brockwell, resident at Colchester, had the living of Abberton, near the former. I knew him personally, and met him sometimes at the house of a relative, about the year 1763. In character, he was somewhat *Swiftian* and eccentric, and a certain Sunday freak intitled him to the agnomen of *pelt 'em*—he was dubbed Parson Pelt 'em to the end of his days. The occasion was this. During a deep snow, he rode to Abberton, to perform the usual forenoon service. The bell had tolled in nearly an hour, and the congregation were waiting in anxious expectation of their priest, and in no very good humour from the severity of the weather, when a man arrived with the news that he had just passed the object of their solicitude, sitting upon his horse, and looking with great apparent gratification, at two boys who were pelting each other with snow-balls, the reverend occasionally clapping his hands and exclaiming, "Pelt him, boy, pelt him!" This probably occurred about the year 1756, and as I know on the best authority, is really authentic.

For the following, I cannot vouch with so much confidence. However, the *jeu d'esprit* was generally attributed to Brockwell. Colchester has two foundation schools, near each other; one as above, and one for writing and arithmetic. Of this last, old Barnaby Redding, a severe flogger, had been master, and being deceased, was succeeded by his son, young Barnaby, who was a game chicken, noted for his proficiency in the athletic sports. On the occasion of his succeeding as master of the school, the following couplets appeared, were handed about the town, and continued many years in remembrance of the inhabitants:

Barnaby Redding,  
Was born of good breeding,  
For he could both fight and wrestle;  
He stood by John Blyth's,  
And he cock'd both his eyes,  
And threw a stone over the castle.

This John Blyth, a barber, I remember having a shop at the corner of the lane, leading from the high street to the castle; and if Barnaby really did, or could throw a stone to the distance specified, he might have passed muster among the slingers of Israel. He was a little man, however, as well as David, and having something of a *strabismus*, really did "cock both his eyes."

COLONIENSIS SENEX.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*A VIEW of the GRADATION which EXISTS  
in the SCALE of UNIVERSAL BEING.*

Say, first, of God above, or man below,  
What can we reason—but from what we know?

\* \* \* \* \*  
Thro' worlds unnumber'd tho' the God be known,  
'Tis ours, to trace him only in our own.  
He, who thro' vast immensity can pierce,  
Sees worlds on worlds compose one universe;  
Observes how system into system runs,  
What other planets circle other suns;  
What varied being peoples every star,  
May tell why heaven has made us as we are.  
But of this frame, the bearings and the ties,  
The strong connexions, nice dependencies—  
Gradations just—has thy pervading soul  
Look'd through?—or can a part contain the whole?  
Is the great chain, that draws all to agree—  
And drawn, supports—upheld by God, or thee?

Pope.

ONE of the most beautiful facts in the walks of nature is the Gradation which exists among created beings, from the highest to the lowest, and which, while it displays the supreme wisdom and power of the Creator, is certainly a bright and impressive ornament in his mighty and magnificent works. To every contemplative mind, the investigation of this subject—so varied, extensive and interesting as it is—must be a source of the purest and most exalted gratification. In pursuing the inquiry from man—the proud, the intellectual, and the lordly—to the simplest flowers which adorn the verdant meadow, we are astonished at the regular and beautiful arrangement of the principles by which every species of the animal and vegetable kingdom live, flourish and multiply. We perceive, also, how different and peculiar are the degrees of excellence in each particular kind. In the first of all terrestrial beings—Man—we observe, that it is not beauty, nor strength, nor stature, which elevate him above his fellows: but wholly and purely the powers of his mind, the extent of his knowledge, and the depth and intensity of his intellectual endowments. In the beasts of the woods and deserts, qualities, neither so lofty, nor so complicated, confer value or distinction upon the different species. Thus, one kind is eminent for its strength—another for its beauty—another for its swiftness—another for its ferocity—another for its docility—and another for its sagacity or instinct. In considering the varieties of the feathered race, we find that the same, or nearly the same qualities (with

the addition, indeed, of their astonishing power of articulating sounds) divide this department of the animal kingdom into numberless tribes. The same remarks, subject to certain modifications, are applicable to the remaining varieties of animals, and, in some measure, to those of vegetables: the whole being connected by a chain, too subtle for actual definition, and only to be accurately understood by a careful and minute examination of the surpassing construction of them all.

But, although the links which compose this chain are so finely wrought, that they are scarcely perceptible, yet the manner by which the consummate wisdom of the Divine Artificer has formed the gradation—so extensive in the whole—so incomprehensible in its minute divisions—is sufficiently obvious. He constantly unites the highest degree of the qualities of each inferior order to the lowest degree of the qualities belonging to the order next above it: by which means, like the colours of a skilful painter, they are so blended together, that no line of distinction is any where to be seen. Thus, for instance, solidity, extension and gravity—the qualities of mere matter—being united with the lowest degree of vegetation, or the principles of spontaneous growth, compose a stone; from whence this vegetative power, ascending through an infinite variety of herbs, flowers, plants and trees, to its greatest perfection in the sensitive plant, joins there the lowest degree of animal life in the shell-fish which adheres to the wall; and it is difficult to distinguish which possesses the greatest share of animation, as the one shows its sensibility only by shrinking from the finger, and the other, by opening to receive the water which surrounds it. In the same manner, this animal life rises from this low beginning in the shell-fish, through innumerable species of insects, fishes, birds and beasts, to the confines of reason; where, in the dog, the monkey, and the chimpanzè or ape, it unites so closely with the lowest degree of that quality in man, that they cannot easily be distinguished from each other. From this lowest degree in the brutal Hottentot, reason, with the assistance of learning and science, advances through the various stages of human understanding, which rise above each other, till, in a Bacon, or a Newton, it attains the summit.—*Soame Jennings's Disquisitions.*

This



This may be partly illustrated by the following observations:—Among animated beings, bats are the link of beasts and birds; the numerous class of amphibia conjoin beasts and fishes; and lizards unite them with reptiles.\* The humming bird ap-

\* "As far as mechanism is concerned, we may find several illustrations of a regular scale of being in the reptile tribes. Thus the crocodile may be said to connect the viviparous and oviparous quadrupeds, as resembling, in external appearance, the genus manis, or scaly lizards; the turtles, especially those with soft coverings, may be considered as uniting the cetacea and reptiles; the flying lizards, or *dragons*, may be said to form the link of connexion between reptiles and birds; the *seps* and *chalcis* nearly resemble serpents; and the *siren* is so very near the fishes, that some naturalists still enumerate it among the finny tribes."—*Brewster's Encycloped., Art. Herpetology.*

[All this is very true, or at least very specious, as far as relates to links or shades of resemblance, and to approximation, at some point or other, between the respective classes or orders of existence, so as to constitute one consistent and coherent whole: but how does this constitute that whole a *chain*? The facts brought forward in illustration of Pope's darling hypothetical metaphor, to which the splendour of his reputation has attracted a degree of philosophical (or, rather, anti-philosophical) homage, suggest the idea, not of a simple series of progressive gradations, but a complicated series of ramifications; and a ramifying chain would be rather an odd sort of idea—if, indeed, an *idea* of such an object could be formed. A ramification of chains may indeed be conceived, and graphically illustrated: but it would not be an image of a graduated chain, with one beginning and one end, by whatever arrangement it might be shewn to implicate and cohere. It would not be an illustration of the idea (if here again a complication of well-chiming words has not been mistaken for an *idea*) of a series of gradations in which there was a midway link between nothing and infinitude.

"Midway from nothing to infinity!"

Why—is not every *thing* equally midway between these two incomprehensible extremes?—a mite as much so as a man?—a mole-hill as a world?—a grain of sand as a planetary system? What comparative proportion can there be between the smallest thing and nothing?—between the greatest and infinitude? What link so subtle as to adhere to the one?—so mighty as to approach the other? Poetry is never so unphilosophical as when it dabbles in systems of philosophy.—*EDIT.*]

proaches the nature of insects, and the flying fish that of birds. The polypus, the sea anemone, and the sea pen, though of animal origin, have more the habits of vegetables than of animals; while Venus's fly-trap (*dionæa muscipula*), the sensitive plant, and some other vegetable productions, by their spontaneous movements, or excessive sensibility, seem to participate more of animal origin. Corals and corallines, from the different forms they assume, may be more easily mistaken for mineral or vegetable than animal productions, to which class they are now unanimously referred by naturalists.† The truffle, though a vegetable, assumes rather the appearance of a mineral; and there is reason to believe that the anomalous substance called Peat, is actually a live vegetable, *sui generis*, rather than an earthy or mineral production, as has been often supposed.—*Anderson's Recreations*, 1—4.

But the gradation is not confined to the outward form, or to peculiarities of organization—the same concatenation is observable respecting mind, beginning with man, who forms the highest link of the chain, and descending from him, by an obvious diminution of mental powers, through an innumerable series of existences, till it terminates in mere animation alone, with an apparent privation of all mental perception.‡ The surly majesty of the lion, with the artful cunning of the other feline species, and the faithful sagacity of the canine race, to say nothing of the docility and instinct of the larger animals, surely evince some degree of approximation to the more noble attributes of man.

† Animal productions they are, but not animal existences, any more than the waxen hive of the bee. The coral may be formed, and apparently is so, by exudations or excretions of sea insects or animalculæ rendered concrete, by the admixture of petrificative particles; while the cells of the hive are constructed of vegetable materials, collected by the bee, though mingled, perhaps, with some portion of animal cement in the operation; but neither the one, nor the other, when completely formed, has any pretension to animal existence.—*EDIT.*

‡ But do these descend in a graduated chain? Do not the examples that ensue shew that they rather diverge by complicated ramifications? These objections, however, are to the metaphor, not to the sentiment—to the illustration, not to the argument.—*EDIT.*

man. Who can behold the sedulous labour and anxiety of the little birds in spring, as they prepare, in ecstasy, for the propagation of their species, without being forcibly impressed with the wonderful instinct which actuates their operations? And who, that has seen the industrious and enduring ant, toiling, in methodical and unceasing activity, during the fruitful days of summer, to lay up its little stock of sustenance for the winter, does not think that man, were his powers as limited, could do no more?

Yet, notwithstanding the proximity, in this respect, of the higher orders of animals to the lowest of the human species, man is much farther exalted above them than they are above those animals which follow in the chain. For although many of the higher orders of brutes possess a kind of memory, and the faculty of reasoning to a certain extent—although “the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master’s crib,”—yet, unless it be in recollecting their dependence on others for food, and a few circumstances of a similar nature, tending chiefly to the preservation of existence—the intellectual powers of even the most sagacious of animals are extremely circumscribed. We could, indeed, adduce many instances of instinct in animals, which would lead one, at first sight, almost to imagine that the faculties of the mind are not peculiar to the human race; but we shall reserve further remarks on a subject so replete with interest and instruction, and direct our attention now to the consideration of the attributes of the most perfect, most elaborate, and most noble of God’s works—Man.

After the world had been formed, and beautified with beasts and birds, and “every thing that moveth,” a being, superior to all, and of the very form and type of the Deity, was created, to preside and rule in Paradise.

“Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacious altæ  
Deerat adhuc; et quod dominari in cætera posset,—  
Natus HOMO est \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \*  
Pronaque cum spectent animalia cætera tervam  
Os homini sublime dedit, cælumque tueri  
Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.”

“A creature of a more exalted kind  
Was wanting yet, and then was Man design’d:  
Conscious of thought—of more capacious breast—  
For empire form’d, and fit to rule the rest.  
\* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \*  
Thus, while the brute creation downward bend  
Their sight, and to their earthy mother tend,  
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes  
Beholds his own hereditary skies.”

To this being, so full of power and wisdom, was entrusted the dominion “over all fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth on the face of the earth;” and, in his glory, he lived—a wise and majestic mortal. But this complete and absolute perfection was marred by the fall of our first parents. Yet he lost not his proud pre-eminence over all other animals—he still had dominion over the earth, and it was yet in his power to become supremely blessed, or irrevocably miserable.

It is natural to suppose, that to a being thus circumstanced, some pre-eminent excellence, some peculiar power was given, which elevated him so far above all the minor objects of the creation. This distinguishing inheritance, then, is two-fold—1st. Mind, with all its various intuitive powers; and, 2dly. The happy consciousness of a future state.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

TO my remarks in your Magazine for April last, p. 216, allow me to add the following, for the consideration of your numerous readers.—The rail-ways hitherto laid down have been constructed at the suggestion of individuals for their own private convenience, and with a view to economy in the expense of horses; for, by laying down the rails on inclined planes, the loaded waggons are easily run down, and the power required to return the empty ones is not considerable: but in the formation of rail-ways for national purposes, the engineer will not be required to act on the same parsimonious principle as the circumscribed limits of the trade or capital of an individual must necessarily dictate, or, as in a case where the trade is only in one direction, like that of the mining districts. No expense which might be incurred by forming the grand trunk rail-ways in direct lines and perfect levels could be felt, when we contemplate the millions of tons of merchandise, as well as the numerous vehicles for the daily conveyance of persons, which this improved method of internal conveyance would annually circulate, in each direction, through the very heart of the united kingdom.

The



The conflicting opinions of different engineers have, for a while, blinded the eyes of the public to the real benefits which this measure so obviously displays. These various reports may easily be traced as the only source of all the confusion which seems to beset some of the companies; it should, however, be observed, that engineers have given details of experiments made on rail-ways, differing with each other, both in the construction of rails and inclination of road, as well as in the locomotive engines and waggons used thereon; and, to complete the confusion attendant on such steps, *scientific* gentlemen are now springing up like mushrooms, to give abstruse formula on a subject which has long since been sufficiently defined by the practical experiments of our artizans—a far more useful class of society.

From these causes it would be extremely difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion; but, notwithstanding all the sophistry of those opposed to the measure, and the confusion introduced by different engineers, sufficient information may still be collected, to convince the impartial man of the vast superiority of rail-ways, even on their present defective construction, over all other modes of conveyance. If the public would but think for themselves, instead of blindly submitting to the perplexing opinions of interested engineers, they would easily come at the truth; there is nothing more simple in detail than a rail-way: and, in order to gain the requisite information, let any one take the trouble to examine the one at Leeds, under the management of Mr. Blenkinsop, one of our most experienced engineers, and who was the first to bring the locomotive engine into practical effect on rail-ways: the meanest mechanic employed on this rail-way would have been able to give every information to the public: but, instead of consulting men of this sort, information has been sought for from individuals less qualified to afford it.

Time and experience may get the better of public ignorance and prejudice, and teach those gentlemen, who are appointed to the management of rail-way companies, to follow common sense, and leave all scientific gentlemen (as they are styled) to amuse themselves with their specious theories.

No really satisfactory or efficient experiments can be made until some pub-

lic rail-way of considerable extent be laid down, so as to afford a fair trial of vehicles, both for the conveyance of persons and of goods of every description; surely it cannot be expected that the clumsy coal waggons in use, on the present imperfect rails, could yield experiments to satisfy the idle curiosity and impertinent questions of ignorant persons: it would be just as reasonable to expect that the conveyance of the inland mails could be effected by Thames-street carts and horses. It is equally inconsistent to suppose that private individuals should incur the expense of laying down proper rails, and of building proper carriages, for the conveyance of all descriptions of merchandize as well as of persons, without which no experiments can be made so as to give general satisfaction. The same lethargic indifference we witnessed in our government, before they ventured to second the persevering example of individuals in the establishment of steam-packets, will now be played over again with respect to this measure—what then? there never was any individual, in this or any other country, who could, *without particular influence over constituted authorities*, make the least impression upon a government, unless by the most provoking industry and incessant application.—It will hardly be credited, fifty years hence, that our statesmen could be so totally lost to the common occurrences of the day, and so careless of the inestimable treasure which our artizans have for many years presented to their view.

When the prejudiced opinions of those individuals who now oppose this scheme, shall be silenced by a cool reflection of its national importance, we shall find every class of society gradually incline towards it, till all become unanimous. The merchant, manufacturer and farmer, will each receive an additional power or means of conveyance, at a diminished expenditure; the convenience to the community will be so general and impartial, as to be felt from the cottage to the throne: and the statesman, who now, through ignorance, smiles at the measure as one of a speculative nature, will find it an inexhaustible source of revenue unparalleled in the history of man.

Your's, &c.

THOMAS GRAY.

Nottingham, 1st July 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESEARCHES in EGYPT.

**A** MORE wonderful country than Egypt never courted the attention of the traveller. Every step taken among its pyramidal mounds, its elaborately-sculptured courts, its magnificent peristyles, and gigantic colonnades—every glimpse of the series of mighty ruins which bestride the valley of the Nile, from Meröe to the Delta, increase our admiration of the extraordinary people who raised them. It is as if we were looking on the deserted cities of the primitive giants—giants the builders certainly were, in mind, in energy and ambition. On all sides, we see the pictured memorials of extraordinary national vicissitudes, the history of which, if the hieroglyphical veil that covers them were lifted, would only be second, in importance and interest, to the Hebrew Scriptures. The eye, on all sides, falls on the evidences of inordinate wealth and prosperity, succeeded (according to the prophetic curse) by poverty, degradation and desolation. The iron "*arm of Pharaoh*"\* (a hieroglyphic we constantly meet with) *has been broken;*" and the *hand of the Lord* has been shaken over Egypt. *Amun No* (Amenophis or Memnon) has been *rent asunder*. The waters have *failed from the sea;* and the *river* (connecting the Nile with the Red Sea) has been *dried up*. The *heart of Egypt* (the national emblem) has *failed in the midst of it;* *fire* has been *set in Zoan* (Tanis), the seat of the solar fire worship; the *day* (the solar orb) has been *eclipsed at Tehapnehes* (Heliopolis); a *cloud* has *covered it;* and the *yokes* (of Apis) have *been broken*. The *multitude* has been *cut off from No* (Diospolis); and judgments (it was there the forty judges of Egypt assembled) have been executed there. *Pathros* (the Thebaid) has been *made desolate*, and *Noph* (Memphis) has had *distresses* (not the paraded distresses of her periodical lamentations for the dead) *daily*.

The late discoveries of the Phonetic System seem to connect the present day with the infancy of the world. The vast interval appears annihilated, as if by magic, and we stand in the presence of Egypt's "wise and ancient kings." We behold the sculptures superintended

by the heroic progeny of the world's youth—the kings and demi-gods, as they were not outrageously called, who immediately succeeded Mizraim; who were contemporary with Moses and the Patriarchs; and who long preceded Homer, and those whom the classics have accustomed us to regard as the most ancient of historical personages. Those sculptures are, at this time, as fresh and angular as when the graving tool of the sculptor quitted his accomplished task 3000 years ago. We survey portraits, equally imperishable, of the same hero-kings; we are familiarized with their names; we witness their exploits; we behold their crests, devices and arms; we see the armorial bearings depicted on the shields and banners and chariots of that audacious Pharaoh (Thothmosis), who dared to set his decisions against those of the Almighty; we see the impresses of that standard, whose pompous blazonry, invested with the fiery pillar's ominous radiance, shot terror from amidst the reflux surges of the Red Sea, on the backward-looking gaze of flying Israel, till they beheld the daring king, and the glittering pageant of his "Memphian chivalry" swallowed up for ever; and saw,

"From the safe shore, their floating carcasses,

And broken chariot-wheels."

In an Essay published by Mr. Salt, preceded by a dedication, and accompanied by some notes from the pen of Mr. Bankes, jun.; the former has avowed himself a convert to the Phonetic System, after confessing that he had, at first, a very decided prejudice against it. We have reviewed the subject in the article designated *Egyptian Researches*, and expressed our opinion in detail. That the theory is true, as applied to proper names, cannot be disputed. How far the practice is to be relied on, and wherein it is conjectural, we have endeavoured to show. Mr. Salt now comes forward to corroborate the theory from repeated ocular examination. The result, however, is that which we have predicted. To a great number of proper names, more especially of the Ptolemies and Roman Emperors, the Phonetic alphabet satisfactorily applies; but with respect to another large portion, generally speaking, of the early Pharaohs, it is perfectly abortive. The talisman no longer executes the interpreting will of the professor;

\* Prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, concerning Egypt, *passim*.



obedient spirits of the sculptured amulet are invoked in vain; the guardian lock refuses to admit the wizard key; and the chamber of mystery remains involved in silent solitude and impermeable gloom.

Mr. Salt has added the names of Arsinoe and Philip, the father of Alexander, to those before decyphered. He has also corrected the latitudinarian and conjectural range of Champollion's Alphabet, to which we have before objected.—Mons. C." says Mr. Salt, besides the Goose for A, has given the same hieroglyphic for Σ, and the Chicken for A; but for neither of these do I find any certain authority." Instead of a *goose*, Mr. C. adds, the final character for A is generally a *hawk* or a *crow*. The characters of the accompanying shield, to that of Alexander, though crested by the usual *goose* and *globe* (which, according to Dr. Young, means, "Son of," but which, as Mr. Salt suggests, is more probably "Son of the sun") are *inexplicable*. On another inscription, "*son*" is represented by a *goose* (as Horus Apollo intimates), and an *oblong* square; "*daughter*" being pressed by the addition of the female patronymic—a *half circle*.

Our own opinion, as we have before expressed (see *Researches in Egypt*, No. 409), is, that the accompanying shield (we adhere to the term *shield* instead of *ring*) represents the armorial bearings of the king's ancestor. One is the cognominal, the other the patronymic name. The *bee* and *plant* probably meant aboriginal or earth-born king. The bee, we know to be an emblem of the Pharaohs—and to mean king. In proof of the inference, we refer triumphantly to Mr. Banks's "*Genealogical Table of Abydos*," which forms the frontispiece of Mr. Salt's publication. In the lower compartment, a line of various kings is represented, as descended from one common stem; the shield, surmounted by the bee, always containing the same character; and the accompanying shield, surmounted by the goose, changing with every successive step of the descent. One shield was clearly the *cognominal* coat of arms, the other the *patronymic*.

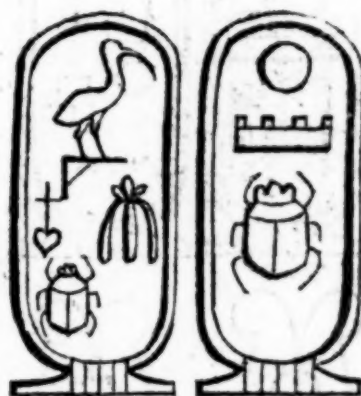
Mr. Salt has also added (bringing full proof of their claim to admission) two new Phonetic characters to the alphabet, viz. a *pair of tongs* for the letter T, and the *Scarabee* for D T, or Th.

The additions Mr. Salt has made to

previous collections of names of Roman Emperors are, Nero, Commodus, Adrian, Antoninus, and Domitian.

Among the names of the ancient kings of Egypt, he finds Misarte, the king who erected the obelisk now standing at Matarea, and Thothmosis. This Thothmosis was the same king, according to Josephus, who perished in the Red Sea. Manetho says that Thothmosis, the son of Misphragemuthosis, the founder of the dynasty ending with Belus, or Sethos Egyptus, and his brother Danaus (whom he expelled to Grecian Argos) besieged the Shepherds to the amount of 250,000, in Abaris; and that they went out of Egypt into the wilderness, and from thence into Judea, and founded Hierusalem. Charæmon adds, that they were leprous people, and that they departed under the conduct of Moses, an Egyptian Scribe, whose Egyptian name was Tisithen, and of Joseph, whose Egyptian name was Peteseph.

The shield of Thothmosis is thus charged with the Phonetic symbols of his name. The accompanying right shield contains the name of Rameses—the left, of Thothmosis. It is copied from Cleopatra's Needle.



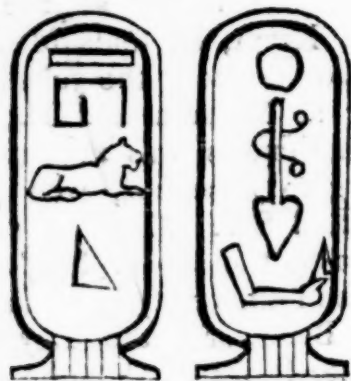
On this sublime discovery, Mr. Salt may well congratulate himself. Two more equally sublime (we use the word advisedly—for the discovery is connected with the most lofty and important associations)—are also due to him.

At Medinet Abu, he found the name of Tirhaka, contemporary with Isaiah; whose existence many learned men have doubted, but of whom it is said in the *Book of Kings*—"Tirhaka, King of Ethiopia, came out to make war against Sennacherib, King of Assyria." He was, therefore, contemporary with Sethon, the second King of Egypt, who recorded, in Vulcan's temple at Sais, the destruction of Sennacherib's army in the night, and his own deliverance from it, by the emblematic figure of a mouse or rat. Destruction in the night could not be

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more

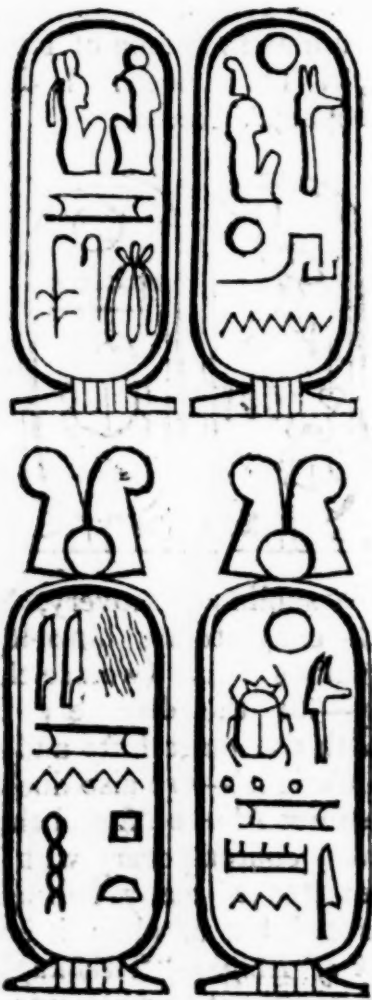
more correctly represented. Tirhaka's name (found at Birkel, Ethiopia) is thus heraldically represented:—



The other discovery of Mr. Salt is the name of Sabaco:—



To these may be added—which, though not discoveries, are scarcely of inferior consequence—the names of Rameses me Amun, and his son Amenoph, erroneously called Memnon.



The period at which they reigned seems to have formed the brightest period of the Egyptian monarchy. The

\* In this case, the cognominal name is preceded by the patronymic:—the first shield bearing the father's arms; the second, the son's.

temples bearing the names of these kings, as well as those of Rameses Thothmosis, carry, in their appearance, most convincing proof of their antiquity. Ipsambul, Karnak, Medinet Abu, and the Memnonium, are glorious examples of the perfection to which Egyptian architecture attained. In short, the greater part of the older monuments existing are constructed by these two monarchs; and the tombs at † Biban El Moluch seem to have been exclusively possessed by their family.

We have stated, as one difficulty in the way of deciphering, that in order to arrive at a precise knowledge of the mode in which the names of Egyptian personages are written, it is necessary to be acquainted with the signs and figures of the deities, since human cognomens are commonly derived from their diviner names. On such occasions, it was customary to substitute the hieroglyphical character, in part, for the phonetic; and sometimes to add and mix the image of the deity among the characters. In order to correct the vagueness likely to result from this difficulty, Mr. Salt has been at the pains to collect the hieroglyphical and phonetic names of the principal Egyptian divinities, who, as we have remarked before, are reducible to eight (the eight caryatides of the courts of the temples): these are, Kneeph, Neith, Ptha, Amun, Phre, Athor, Buto, Mendes. There is nothing new in this collection: the characteristic symbols of the above deities have long been familiar to the Egyptian antiquarian. The collection is, however, useful.

Mr. Salt concludes with repeating, that the Phonetic System was in use in the early period of the Egyptian monarchy. This allegation we conceive to be perfectly established. He proceeds

† In two articles, entitled the “So called Tomb of Psammis,” published in the Album, we endeavoured to shew that the tomb discovered by Belzoni, was not that of Psammis, who was buried at Sais. The name has since been renounced by those who assigned it. We argued that it was the tomb of Sethos Egyptus (by some called Sesostris), the son of the famous Amenoph or Memnon, and grandson of Rameses Me Amun. To this opinion we adhere. The above testimony of Mr. Salt corroborates our inference. It may be said, indeed, to be proved by Mr. Bankes's *Table of Abydos*; the armorial bearings of the buried monarch standing next in succession to those of Memnon.



ceeds to add his belief, that its application will not be found confined to the names of gods, kings or places. He adds—

“Two demonstrative articles, ‘ta’ ‘pa,’ masculine and feminine; *En*, the sign expressing of; and *Mi*, signifying appertaining to, have already been discovered; and I do not *hesitate to say*, that with a complete knowledge of Coptic, and a close application to the study in Egypt, a person may be able, in no long time, to decypher whole inscriptions.”

Here we join issue with Mr. Salt and his colleagues in opinion: we think his hope too sanguine; we should hesitate greatly in anticipating such a result; and we are of opinion that it will not be fulfilled. We have before expressed our views on this head in detail. A knowledge of Coptic may furnish a key to the sounds necessary to express names according to the Phonetic System: but how can it avail in the deciphering of images which express ideas and not sounds, as hieroglyphics must? To extend the Phonetic System further than names, were the same as denying the existence of a hieroglyphical language altogether. It would be, in other terms, asserting that the Egyptians had really no other than an alphabetical language,—and that language of the most vague, confused and complicated description—in which sounds were expressed, not by invariable representative characters, but by various and variable symbols. That “any great progress can only be the result of extreme patience and labour,” we believe: and we concur, also, with Mr. Salt’s other dictum, That it must be “by close application to the study in Egypt”—that is to say, on the spot.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR:

THE last Whitehaven gazette contains an account of the presentation of a silver cup, by a respectable party of gentlemen, to a surveyor of the turnpike roads in that neighbourhood; who it appears had been displaced through the influence of a certain powerful house, to make way for the great colossus of roads, Mr. MacAdam; contrary to general approbation.

A few words used by the superseded surveyor on receiving the cup, contains more solid reasoning than all the lengthy articles I have seen published on the subject. “Road making,” he says, “is something like agriculture.

There is no general rule for either, without exceptions:—Different parts of the road, like different soils, require different treatment; nor will theory alone ever find out the most judicious distinctions, until matured by *practical experience*.”

The value of well-broken stones upon a road has long been acknowledged; but the limited means possessed by many surveyors, has hitherto prevented their more extensive application. It is only to the mode of using them, without any other covering, that Mr. MacAdam can lay any claim to originality: and the obstinate adherence to this plan, in every situation, high and low, hard and soft, is too much like a panacea for every disorder of the human frame. After the irregularly broken stones have adapted their sides and angles to each other, in the most perfect manner their forms will admit of, still the mass is not without interstices; and those interstices will in time be filled, with mud, soil, dung, or such adventitious substances as are first presented; and in proportion to the nature of the sub-soil, and frequency of use, will this filling up be sooner or later effected. If the stones are laid in a low situation, on a soft bottom, and the road much used, the interstices will soon be filled up (principally from beneath), and the surface covered with a coat of mud. On the contrary, if they are laid upon a firm foundation, on a rising ground, and the road of little traffic, there they are not pressed down into the substratum, and the small quantity of soil deposited upon the surface, together with the clayey matter produced from the stones by attrition, is gradually washed away; and a portion of the broken stones are rolled about, till reduced into the form of water-worn pebbles. Now a light covering of fine gravel, or earthy matter, would prevent the abrasion of the stones, and bring them much sooner to a solid mass; and having once become fixed, all superfluous matter would soon be squeezed out; and I think that after two or three years’ wear, it would puzzle Mr. MacAdam himself to point out any defect arising from its being so treated. Mr. MacAdam is old, and no doubt incorrigible: but some of his pupils, when emancipated from the control of the old general, and his less experienced but not less assuming subalterns, may have sense to adapt their proceedings to circumstances.

Your’s, &c.

July 8th 1825.

N. Y.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PROGRAMME of the PRESENT STATE of  
LITERATURE, ARTS, and SCIENCES in  
the KINGDOM of NAPLES.

**T**HE political events of the year 1799 form an era of disasters to the kingdom of Naples; from which literature has greatly suffered. The most distinguished men of talent have been either cut off by the hand of the executioner, destroyed by popular fury, or compelled to seek a miserable shelter in foreign lands.

In the first years of that terrible epoch, the simplest emanation of the mind was exposed to danger; the search of truth was, more or less, loudly stigmatized, as tending to innovation in the government; and the jealousy of power watched, with so *Vandal-like* a severity, over all the works of mind, that a high public functionary was known to take great umbrage at the name of *Galvanism*, thinking it synonymous with *Calvinism*; and another was filled with holy indignation, because a poet had dared to give to *love* the proscribed epithet of *tyrant*.

The nation still groaned under the fresh remembrance of the evils which had shaken her, when the events of the year 1806 re-awakened better hopes. The natural vivacity of the inhabitants, and their constant devotion to works of art, were first excited by the abolition of all restrictions on the introduction of foreign books. Then, as every one was permitted to inquire into the extent and progress of human knowledge throughout Europe, literature became free and honourable, and youth was eager for instruction. The memories of Vuo and Pontano, of Giannone and Genovesi, of Galiani and Palmieri, of Filangiere and Pagano, and of that crowd of great men, who, at different times, had graced this beautiful portion of Italy, arouse universal emulation. Some boasted of having had for their fellow-citizens Tasso and Sannazzaro—others remembered, with enthusiasm, that the Demosthenes and Pindar, of ancient Latium, had been born under the same sky: all felt, that, as heirs of such noble renown, it was their duty, to their utmost, to maintain it.

The French Government, whether from principle or policy, encouraged this disposition, by shewing confidence, and opening the path of power to all who were distinguished by knowledge and experience. And they rendered their conduct still more efficacious, by

instituting public meetings for those who had no means but their talent of making themselves known. Political science and economy, and, consequently, philosophy and morality, which form their basis, were then cultivated with equal ardour and success. The study of jurisprudence being rendered less intricate and less tedious by the introduction of a new civil code; youth had more time for the acquirement of all other kinds of social information; and the employments with which they were often entrusted, in the different branches of civil or financial administration, assisted the application, improvement, and extension of their theoretic knowledge, and induced that perspicuity which can only result from practice.

This change was prodigious, and spread rapidly through all classes of society, who, from that moment, seemed animated with new life. State questions, which, till then, were considered as mysteries, reserved for the comprehension of a few, were, more or less, discussed, and brought within the sphere of the most ordinary understanding. The nation, compelled to obey a government which, she could not always forget, was foreign, decided harshly on its proceedings, when they were in opposition to her own interests; and the overseer of a parish sometimes understood the subject more rationally than the minister.

Circumstances were no less favourable to natural science, which, rendered more free by the general impulse, and no longer fearing restraint from the suspicions of superstitious ignorance, aroused the noble ambition of their patrons. Antonio Semeatini, Andria, Petagna, Amantea, and Conigno, the old friend of Haller, still lived. The fame of these old oracles of medicine was great; but, enfeebled by age, they only shed a languid light, like the rays of the setting sun. Young men of great promise, many of whom had returned from painful exile, rose immediately under their eyes, ready to succeed them in the laudable task of supporting the glory of their country. Vincenzo Sementini published the splendid discoveries of Volta and Galvani, and shewed the wonders of chemical affinity in the decomposition and recombination of bodies. Nanula and De Horatii gave new impulse to simple and comparative anatomy; shewing, by means of potent injections of mercury, the most hidden ramifications of the sanguine and lymphatic



lymphatic systems of the animal machine. Tenore, who had been appointed Director of the Botanical Garden, formed the noble plan of compiling a *Flora Napolitana*; and the reception of the first sheets fully proved the esteem which the public entertained of his great knowledge in these matters. Savaresi revived the school of Sarcone, and gave to light his profound medical observations, in the Antilles and in Egypt, relative to the yellow-fever and the plague. Stellati, by a series of repeated experiments, successfully opposed the theory of *contro-stimolo* (anti-stimulants), which the learned Italian translator of Darwin's *Zoonomia* had attempted to establish. Linguiti, appointed to re-organize a new hospital for the reception of the insane, published the first volume of his researches on this important subject, in which the generous views of a humane mind are even more conspicuous than his vast information. And, in fine, the *sale cliniche* were re-established under the superintendence of many learned professors of not less worth, who, inspiring youth with the love of knowledge, educated them in such a manner as to render them useful to their common country.

Nor were such noble works confined alone to the capital. The Agrarian Societies, which had been formed in the provinces, profiting by the progress of chemistry, proved its application to the practical parts of agriculture and pasturage. Geological and horticultural information was at the same time spread by the observations of many learned naturalists, and upheld by the high and merited reputation of Matteo Tondi.

In the same manner, geography, topography, and trigonometry prospered, by the learned labours of Galanti, Visconti, and Rosati; and the arts of industry, honoured in their theory by such names as Fergola and Flauti, were carefully studied in their application to the different wants of social life—since a society of able artizans, who traversed the different provinces by order of the Director of Streets and Bridges, had rendered architecture and hydraulics popular. The reports forwarded by them to government, concerning their observations, and the plans of public edifices, which they were deputed to propose, often evinced the noblest conceptions of art; and shewed the great progress of the nation in this most useful branch of physical knowledge.

The country of Mazzocchi was not likely to neglect the study of archæology; and many able young men applied themselves to enrich it with new and erudite researches. Among these were the learned Avellino, perpetual secretary to the most celebrated academy of this metropolis. The caves of Pompeii, which at that time employed many hundred men, afforded precious monuments, on which the research of Neapolitan antiquaries was honourably exercised.

Two collections of lyric poetry and elegies, by different authors; one published on the death of the celebrated Fantoni, and the other on that of the unhappy Rosina Scotti, depicted a series of splendid ideas, and proved with what success *poetic harmony* was cultivated. This may be proved by the numerous compositions of Ricci, which, though worthy of the neglect into which they have fallen, from their sentiments, only calculated to flatter the passions of the times, and the ambition of the ruling powers, are yet valuable for their purity of style, and the richness of their imagery. Next, Mazzarella published an ode to Mayer, who himself seems inspired with the soul of Parini, and who claims a part of the enthusiasm with which the Medea of that celebrated professor of music animated the public mind. The Marquis de Bianchi ventured to read, in literary societies, some fragments of his unpublished poem on *Lorenzo de Medici*, in which all admired the noble imagery and the ancient suavity of Italian eloquence. De Ritis made known to many his beautiful attempt at a new translation of Horace, which, for elegance, ingenuity and freshness of style, is hardly, if inferior, to the original. The Marquis Nicolai, also, contributed, in manuscript, to many of his most intimate friends, his wonderful *Poemetti*, breathing patriotism and liberty, which seem designed with the bold touch of Michel Angelo, and frequently coloured with the enchanting tints of Albani.

There had been formerly many rich monasteries, in whose churches it was the custom, at different times of the year, to celebrate religious fêtes, particularly renowned for the brilliancy and luxury of the music which was executed therein. Treasures were expended in procuring the most renowned masters, and the best instruments and singers; and it is easy to judge how much this contributed

contributed to the support of this important branch of the fine arts. Reason and policy soon required the abolition of these monasteries; but the government either could not, or would not, substitute new means of encouragement in place of those which the art of music had before received from the religious communities. Thus, no other field being left for music but the theatre, it lost some of its ancient splendour. The emulation of the youth, who had formerly devoted themselves to it, was extinguished, by the fruitless attempt of government to form the many *conservatorii*, which had before existed, into one; the superintendence of which was entrusted to men incapable of regulating it in all its parts. Thus, by one of those whimsical circumstances which sometimes throw ridicule over the most serious affairs, the country of Cimarosa and Paesiello was condemned to see, at the head of musical instruction, an old secularized French capuchin, with a soul the most untuned to music of any Midas who has existed from the commencement of the world.

Some attempts were made to revive the art of painting: but they either failed, or had not sufficient time to produce effect. The nation, nevertheless, possessed a great miniature painter in the old Zuccari; and one of the first painters *à fresco* that Italy can boast of in the present day, in the person of Camarrano.

Public instruction, with respect to arts and literature, was, meanwhile, the object of general solicitude. Galdi and Coco were especially engrossed in proposing the means of rendering it conducive to general utility: one of these was celebrated as the author of a History of the Government of Holland, and the other as the author of the Travels of Plato in Italy, and a History of the Neapolitan Revolution of 1799. To sustain the public enthusiasm, a periodical work, entitled *Biblioteca Analitica di Scienze, Letteratura ed Arti*, was, for the first time, established in Naples, on a vast and judicious plan. This noble undertaking was afterwards abandoned, for reasons which it is useless here to state: but its first publications justly excited the applause of all men of information, since it was rich in learned articles, and elegant essays on all the branches of general science.

In the year 1815, the dynasty of the Bourbons regained the throne of Naples: and it must be confessed, that,

so far from arresting the progress of the nation in literature and scientific research, they sought to promote them by all the means in their power. They protected the academies, encouraged study, and permitted the importation of foreign books. The nation was, besides, enriched by the presence of Piazzzi, Poli and Zingarelli, whom political changes had brought back to the theatre of their former glory.

The fruits of this liberal system were not slow in appearing. Galluppi published the first volumes of his "*Essays on Idealism and Kantism*." This work, though written without order, or much elegance of style, is nevertheless rich in profound meditation and accurate analysis; and shews its author to be a man versed in the study of classic metaphysics, and the deepest subjects of modern philosophy. Jannelli gave to light his "*Thoughts on the Philosophy of History*," in which the finest effusions of Vuo are, for the first time, divested of the obscurity of language in which that great man had clothed them;—and are set forth with clearness, discussed with subtlety, and urged with noble freedom. Delfico, the Nestor of Neapolitan literature, ever attentive to encourage knowledge by example and advice, published his *Nuove Ricerche sul Bello*, in which the principles of enlightened philosophy form, constantly, the basis for the solution of the most arduous questions of astetich art.

The youth of Naples were ardently preparing many other works of different kinds, when the revolution of 1820 drew all talent from literary research, to concentrate it in politics; and to what a degree the people were absorbed in the various branches of social science may be shewn by the innumerable memoirs and periodical publications, breathing high thoughts, deep learning, and judicious criticism; and dictated by that pure and generous patriotism, which, full of hope for the future, disdains to shed insult and abuse over the disorders of the past.

But this picture cannot be continued. The events of 1821 again threw a veil over the moral state of the people. From that time, the historian feels a void he cannot fill: and constrained to pause by the eruptions of aggression and violence, dares hardly anticipate the possible results, or say to the insatiable thirst of dominion,

*Tantum . . . . . potuit suadere malorum.*



## THE LIVING SKELETON.

THE reports that have been circulated relative to this extraordinary phenomenon have staggered credulity; and even professional gentlemen of much anatomical experience, familiar, as they are, with the extraordinary caprices of nature, and with births of mal-conformation, have not scrupled to express their suspicions, that the whole story was a mere idle fabrication. We have, however, been favoured, by a gentleman of high respectability, by whom the phenomenon in question has been seen and examined, with the following authentic particulars; by which it will be seen, that even in the most incredible reports that have got abroad, there has been little exaggeration.

The subject of our description is a young man of twenty-eight years of age, who has for some time been exhibited from village to village in France, of which country he is native. The circumstance of his preternatural structure and appearance is accounted for by his mother, during her time of pregnancy, having been frightened by the sight of a skeleton. She died in child-birth; and her infant was brought into the world, though alive, with all the hideous appearances of the object of maternal terror.—A skeleton in appearance, though with all the organs of sense, he was found capable of nutrition, and progressive growth in stature; his faculties, in no respect, appearing, as he advanced in life, deficient; and, what is still more extraordinary, he is reported never to have had a day's illness in his life. A Colonel, or Major Williams (for our informant forgets which), hearing of the circumstances, and having ascertained their truth, engaged, as a speculation, with the father of this *lusus naturæ* of the human species, for a sum of money, to bring him over to England, for the purpose of being here exhibited; and, accompanied by the father and a female relation, he has actually arrived; having borne the fatigue of his journey, and the inconveniences of his voyage, without apparent injury or derangement of health. The following are the appearances described:—

His stature appears to be about five feet seven. His face is sallow and cadaverous, not entirely destitute of flesh; but such, in this respect, as is usually exhibited in the very last stage of consumption; and he has a strong black beard. The rest of his form, with some little exception as to his hands and knees, and a little more as to his feet

exhibits not the least appearance of muscle, but is that of a mere absolute skeleton, with a skin drawn tight over it; exhibiting otherwise, as in the completely dissected subject, the forms of the dry and naked bones. These are, however, in some respects, much distorted from the usual natural direction: The collar-bone rising up to the ears, and the shoulders, though of their customary breadth, hanging somewhat low. The form of the clavicles, or shoulder-bones, is distinctly visible, and touch each other behind. The upper arms are two inches only in circumference, the lower arms of corresponding thinness; but upon each of them may be seen the traces of a thin vein for the circulation of the blood; the hands, as already observed (like the other points of necessary exertion) exhibiting some appearance of flesh. The trunk, of the usual breadth, is in other respects exceedingly deranged in form. The sternum has entirely given way, and the long ribs have consequently sunk down towards the abdomen, so as to cover and entirely conceal the short ribs. This has produced so complete a flattening of the chest, that the depth from the ribs to the spine, at that part where the sternum should be, is not more than two inches and a-half. Sir Astley Cooper, who has seen him, thinks, we are informed, that it cannot be more than two inches. The hips and thighs, and the whole of the lower extremities, have the same naked skeleton-like appearance, with exception of the feet, which do not appear much smaller than those of other persons of the same stature. His motion is, as may be expected, exceedingly awkward, but not particularly feeble; and we need not say, that his whole appearance is horrible, beyond all that the monster-mongers of Der Frieschütz exhibitions have devised for the theatres.

## To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

PERHAPS a more partial and unjust legislative enactment, in proportion to its limits, does not exist, than that which is contained in a clause of the new Retail Brewers' Act, which compels that class of tradesmen to shut up the places where they vend their beer, every evening, precisely at nine o'clock. I need not tell you, Sir, that instead of this said class of tradesmen, who are equally deserving of the protecting hand of the Legislature with their competitors who keep licensed public-houses, being put upon an equal footing and chance

chance of gaining public favour with the latter, they are compelled, by this heavy restricting clause, to forego a great portion of the trade which would otherwise flow into their hands. And, any one who is acquainted with the nature of a populous working neighbourhood, where these retail brewers are mostly established, will see the full severity of the evil I am pointing out. Working families seldom get their supper beer, or recreative glass of John Barleycorn, till between the hours of nine and ten; and on Saturday night, which is worth all the week besides, on account of the labouring classes then receiving their wages, and being disposed to recreate a little, the above tradesmen are subject to the mortifying compulsion of closing their doors precisely at nine—and seeing, that very instant, the whole channel of trade revert into the hands of the publicans.

This is unfair: and, hoping you will consider the complaint I now urge, on behalf of these striving and industrious characters, worthy of a place in your widely-extended work, I remain your's, &c.

ENORT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE following are extracts from Burnet's History of his Own Times, pp. 170 and 309\* of the original edition; and from which I infer, that secret confession to a priest is a part of the doctrine of the Church of England, and has been actually practised, at least in one instance.

"She" (the Duchess of York, and daughter of the Chancellor Clarendon) "was bred to great strictness in religion, and practised secret confession. Morley (Bishop of Winchester) told me he was her confessor. She began at twelve years old, and continued under his direction, till, upon her father's disgrace, he was put from the court."

I shall be obliged by some one of your correspondents informing me, through your pages, if my inference is correct: and if so, to point out, to what extent does the church require the confession to be made? if absolution follows? and, generally, wherein this confession differs from the doctrine of the Church of Rome?—Your's, &c.

26th June 1825.

AN INQUIRER.

\* We quote only the former of the two passages which our correspondent had transcribed, as being sufficient bases for the inquiry; and the book itself being of such easy access, as not to excuse more than necessary transcript in our contracted space.—  
EDIT.

## TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

### OPERA-HOUSE EXHIBITIONS.

WITH exception to the extreme heat of the weather for *six or seven successive days*, and the danger there was of its being fatal to Mr. Canning, we are aware of no occurrence that so well deserves to be regarded as the Topic of the Month, as the revival of a disgraceful species of exhibition at our Italian Opera House:—the *King's Theatre* it is called! but, to the honour of royalty, neither the King nor any of the Royal Family seem to have sanctioned the disgusting spectacle. But we will speak of it here, at once, as moral censors, and as theatrical critics, that we may not have to recur to it again in another place.

On the 30th of June, Rossi's heroic Opera, *Il Crociato in Egitto* (The Crusader in Egypt), with the music of Meyerbeer, was exhibited for the first time; and presented what may be called an accumulation of novelties—a new opera ushering in a new performer; with, still more new, a first appearance for the benefit of the *débutant*—and that *débutant* of a description to which even the license of our opera-stage has been so long estranged, that it has become a novelty also. The benefit part of the innovation was, however, judicious—if the experiment was to be tried: for there can be no doubt that English prejudice—or, as we should call it, honest *English feeling*, runs pretty high upon the subject; and there was, perhaps, no better expedient for disarming hostility, than that of enlisting compassion for the poor degraded being who was to be exhibited on the behalf of such a *début*. Patronage (extended, in some instances, we are told, even to coercion, through the dependent circles), and a two-fold curiosity (Signor *non signor* Velluti, and the reception he was to meet with!) brought a thronged house, even before the rising of the curtain: a crowded pit—in which, however, to the credit of the middle class, there was a much smaller proportion of respectable females than we ever remember to have seen; and boxes, filled with all the splendour of fashion. Unblushing matrons of high rank, in all the pomp of feathers, tiaras and jewels, with an unusual display of high-born maidens in their teens, with wreathes of artificial flowers upon their heads, and flickering smiles, *sufficiently intelligent*, upon their lips, gave



to the circles, "tier above tier," the semblance of a gala triumph over the decency, taste, and humanity of the age.

The opera itself is a splendid spectacle, and was, unequivocally, well received—as, indeed, it merited: for it abounds with fine music—rich in expressive variety, in pathos, and in power, and in that thrilling depth of mysterious feeling which characterizes the German school. It was, also, well sustained. *Aladino*, the Sultan, Sig. Remorini; *Palamide*, Mme. Caradori; *Osmino*, Sig. Crivelli; *Adriano*, Sig. Curioni; and *Felicia*, Signora Garcia, wanted nothing to complete the vocal and dramatic corps, but a more natural substitute for the amorous and heroic Knight of Rhodes, *Armando*, than the tall and attenuate imbecility of *the Velluti*, with its helmet of steel tied under its chin, with a delicate bow of white satin ribbon—like a lady's morning-cap! There were also changes of novelty and scenic pomp, elegant groupings of dancers, and splendid arrays of military procession and manœuvre; and the drama itself, though the incidents are sufficiently incredible, not impeachable of absolute nonsense.

But all this was not, it seems, deemed sufficient to gratify the refinement of operatical eyes and ears. The taste of the English public was to be stigmatized, and its reputation stained, by the hideous imputation of reviving, by its patronage, an abhorrent practice, of which even the most effeminate and voluptuous nations of the Continent have become ashamed.

The first reception of Signor Velluti sufficiently evinced that, of this thronged assembly, all who came *for his benefit*, did not come with cordiality. Pity for the individual could not quite suppress the murmurs of dissatisfaction at the exhibition. The applause, however, as might be expected from the patronage exerted, was predominant; and, with indignant shame, we record that, among the most enthusiastic of the applauders, we observed a good many of those *young ladies* of fashion in the boxes, to whose appearance we have already referred. We do not know, indeed, when we have seen so many delicate hands beating their snow-white gloves to pieces in behalf of a new favourite upon the boards of any theatre. But what would these young creatures say, if the satirist should point them out by name, and delineate the tell-tale expressions of

countenance with which the plaudits of many of them were so significantly accompanied? What would they say to such a tale? Or, if it called up a blush of retrospection on their countenances, what would they have a right to say to the parents who took them there?—to those parents who intruded upon their young imaginations an exhibition which could not escape explanation, and which must unveil to the young mind disgusting mysteries, from the taint of which their imaginations ought to have been preserved? It might have been edifying to hear the dialogues, resulting from the interrogatories of some of the more innocent, between these young ladies and their mammas!

But, vehement, beyond the customary ardour of Opera-house decorum, as were the encouraging plaudits of the high fashionables, the *wonderful* tones of the Velluti, with all its science and execution, did not, any more than the undescribable peculiarity of its unerectable figure, conciliate all its auditors, or prevent the expression, sometimes of disgust, and sometimes of a sort of horror; or, at other times, repress the burst of laughter provoked by the contrast between the more than peacock scream of this hero *thing*, and the fine manly base of Sig. Remorini, in the Sultan. In short, there is a species of mournful mysticism—a something so unearthly, and still more remote from all that we conceive of heaven, in

"That preternatural alt—that piercing cry,  
That shrilly wails its lost humanity,"

which was calculated to excite a thrill very different from that of pleasure. If it "took the imprisoned soul," it did not lap it in Elysium. For us, we freely confess that the heart sickened, while the ear shrunk from the monstrosity of the tone, and the train of indignant reflections which it conjured up. Nor were we sorry to observe, that, notwithstanding all the efforts of patronage, the malcontents were sufficiently numerous to frustrate every attempt at an encore.

It is but candid to state, that no part of the dissatisfaction could be ascribed to any want of power or of skill in *the Velluti*, or in what is called execution—which was certainly, in some instances, what is meant (when we mean any thing) by the exclamation, "Astonishing!" and, to those whose ears or whose moral feelings can be reconciled to the species of voice, it might, probably,

probably, be "very delightful!" The most astonishing of all was the part borne by this singer in the *finale*—particularly "Disarmi il suo adegno," and in the duetto, "Da questo istante;" on which the applause was very general.

It was an extraordinary sight, after the fall of the curtain, to see this mis-representative of the heroic Knight of Rhodes, in gorgeous panoply, led forward, by the hand, and under the *protection* of Mme. Caradori, to receive the suffrages of the auditors:—of which, by favour of such association, he *seemed*, at least, to have a large majority.

If the unfortunate being, who is the prominent subject of this criticism, were alone the object of consideration, the tone we have assumed might be regarded as austere and cynical. But we have an eye to posterity, and we have a feeling for the moral reputation of our country; and we call upon those persons of high rank and station, under whose patronage, and by whose invitation, this disgraceful exhibition has been made, to cast *their* glance, also, beyond the voluptuous gratification of the hour, and to participate in that feeling:—at least, to think again before they persevere in rendering the prospect of British remuneration a temptation to depraved Italian parents to immolate their future offspring to the vampire taste of a perverted sensuality—before they hold out the temptations of British opulence, and proffer the lavish remunerations of British prodigality, as bribes for the renewal of a detestable practice, from which decency revolts, and at which humanity shudders:—a practice (be it remembered) which, if British gold be not lavished to re-encourage, is likely never again to disgrace the European world. The Hero—as he is called—of Waterloo, is named among those who are most forward in the patronage we are reprobating. But let even him reflect whether the laurels he *claims*, as victor over Napoleon, will receive any additional lustre from the opposition in which this species of patronage would have a tendency to place his and Napoleon's name. Among the benefits which that Napoleon conferred upon Italy (and he did, in the midst of all his tyranny and despotic usurpations, confer many), was the discouragement and abolition of that worse than infanticidal practice, by which children were qualified for the Velluti scream. Must this detest-

able practice, as well as the *blessings* of Austrian dominion, Bourbon dynasties and Spanish Inquisitions, be restored?—and restored, also, by Wellington influence, and by British gold? Are the ambition and the tyranny of Napoleon not completely vanquished, till every benefit with which he occasionally modified that tyranny, and atoned for that ambition, are obliterated, and every abuse he proscribed renewed?

But four, we are told, of that unfortunate choir of dishumanized squallers, heretofore so numerous in Italy, at this time survive. Shall we be the people to offer premiums to shameless parents to render them again as numerous as ever? Shall it be a part of our system of legitimacy, to renovate the hideous practice? Shall the screams of infants under barbarous immolation rise to heaven, in accusation of the seductive abuse of British wealth, and the unfeeling sensuality of British luxury?—and the maturer screams of the half-vital victims of that immolation record to future generations, that such were among the purposes for which Britain conquered, and to which British liberality was applied?

The subject has been much discussed during the present month. If we have taken it up upon somewhat broader grounds than have generally been assigned to it, and expressed our sentiments strongly, we trust we have placed it in no improper point of view, and that our zeal in the cause of insulted humanity may in some degree excuse, if not fully justify, some occasional warmth in the expression of our sentiments.—But, *warmth* did we say? No: we have been *cold*—we have been *coy*—we have been *reserved*! There is a part of the subject still more frightful, upon which we have not—upon which we cannot touch. There are vices which must remain unproved, lest the cheek of Innocence should be scorched by the very breath that diffuses the echo of the reproof. By the adepts in the science of sinning without shame, we shall be understood; and we wish not to unveil to the modest eye of morning, mysteries at which Cotytto herself would blush! There are reasons enough, in what has been already argued, why *the matrons and the maidens* of our isle should shrink from the imputation of countenancing, in public or in *private*, those squeaking things whom humanity, even while she pities, must yet disown.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

HORACE—Book III. Ode 20.

TRANSLATED IN THE SAPPHIC MEASURE OF THE ORIGINAL.

TO PHYRRUS.

Do not you see—more perilous a combat  
Than of her young yon lioness to plunder,  
Waits ye? Full soon your arrogance, dismay'd, will  
Shun the destruction.

Thro' the surrounding populace she rushes,  
Fierce to protect her elegant Neæra.  
Long is your conflict, difficult the toil that  
Yields her\* to either.

She, the meanwhile—your recompense and umpire—  
While ye send forth your javelins in combat,  
Rends the light-blooming coronal, and smiling  
Treads on the palm-branch;

Fans her soft ringlets, redolent of perfume,  
While the fresh breeze plays amorous around her,  
Fairer than wood-nymph, or the maid who smiles on  
Jove with the nectar. A. S.

\* The classical scholar will excuse—the English ear approve—the change of the pronoun here, and of the allusion in the last line.—*Edit.*

## PHENOMENA.

HAST seen upon the mountain's height,  
Where wintry snows were shining,  
A rose-bud in its lustre bright,  
As on a bed of pure delight,  
With fragrant breath reclining?

"Dull bard!—the mountain's snowy height,  
Were there the rose reclining,  
Would chill the breath, the lustre blight—  
Would quell the soul of gay delight,  
On winter's lap repining."

But I have seen as strange a sight:—  
On wintry lap reclining,  
A living rose, more sweet and bright,  
Breathe forth the soul of pure delight,  
Nor drooping, nor repining.

It sheds around a cheering light,  
Bright as Aurora shining,—  
The rear of darkness put to flight,  
When Zephyrs with the Loves unite,  
The wreaths of Flora twining.

The snows of age they are not cold,  
The wintry hour not glooming,  
Nor is the pulse of joy controll'd,  
Where sympathies of mind unfold,  
In Beauty's bosom blooming.

J. T.

## CURELESS GRIEF.

THERE is a grief which never dies—  
A vulture preying on the heart:  
In vain persuasive Reason tries,  
Nor soothes Religion's balm the smart.  
'Tis poison at the gushing spring,  
That with the current must endure.  
Reflection bears the adder's sting,  
And more inflames—but cannot cure.

Blue-Anchor Road.

ENORT.

## TRANQUILLITY:—

A RECOLLECTION OF MY FIRST APPROACH TO  
CRONAC WATER, CUMBERLAND.

THE sun was on the wain—in the mid course  
Between high noon and twilight—and o'er all  
That lovely region shed a placid beam  
Of mitigated splendour—suited well  
Its pensive sequestration. Not a sound  
Of voice or concourse—nor the low of herd,  
Or bleat of grazing flock, was heard around,  
Or tramp of steed. The sheep-bell on the hills  
Was silent; and the very birds had ceas'd,  
On wing or spray, their love-notes. All  
around—

From earth and air and waters—there was  
breath'd

A spirit of unmix'd tranquillity—  
So still, that though no whisper of a breeze  
Disturb'd the pendent foliage, you might hear  
The motion of the elements—a song  
Of silence, that dispos'd the listening soul  
To meditative quietness, and lull'd  
Not passions only, but the animal powers,  
And all their violent feelings: even the pulse  
Beat with a softer measure, and the breath  
With a more gentle efflux ebb'd and flow'd,  
With scarce perceptive impulse: so entire  
Was the dominion of Tranquillity! J. T.

## EPIGRAM.

To Ned, who late had lost his wife,  
The cross-grain'd partner of his life,  
Will, like true friend in need, appears,  
And bids him dry grief's fruitless tears;  
"For know," he cries, "'tis all in vain—  
You ne'er can fetch her back again."  
Quoth Ned, "Didst never hear, my lad,  
That folks can weep when they are glad?"

ENORT.

## HOLYROOD:—

SUGGESTED BY THE VIEW OF THAT RUIN AT  
THE DIORAMA.

THOU mouldering pile, of hoar antiquity,  
Whose sculptur'd walls, and proud-rais'd  
capitals,  
Th' unsparing hand of Time has rude defac'd;  
With awe and admiration do I gaze,  
As thro' the broken arch the pale moon gleams,  
And sheds a mournful radiance o'er the scene:  
The sickly light, with melancholy beam,  
Shines on the fallen shaft and marble tomb,  
Richly emblazon'd with heraldic pomp—  
The silent chamber of the kingly dead.  
O! thou grey chronicler of other years!  
What wonder-working changes hast thou  
wrought!

What silence and what desolation spread!  
'Neath thy corroding touch the stately dome  
Lies crumbling in the dust, yet lovely still;  
For there's a beauty in thy moss-grown walls,  
Thy cloister's gloom, that throws a dubious  
light,

More still and awful, as the shades prevail.  
Is this the place where Mary held her court,  
When, thrall'd by beauty, each devoted lord,  
Low bending, dropp'd the knee?—in which  
was born

The prince, foredoom'd to blend the rival  
crowns?—

Where peal'd the anthem—the mask'd revel  
reel'd?—

Where gleam'd the assassin-steel? I cannot  
gaze

Upon thy prostrate palace-fane, Holyrood!  
Without the thoughts of other days—tho' now  
Far other sounds and other voices wake,  
If voice be heard, thy echoes. Thro' thy aisles,  
For madrigal and requiem, wails alone  
The screeching owl: the leaden-winged bat  
Now leads thy only dance; and yon pale moon,  
And flickering lamp, that glimmers o'er the  
grave,

Are all thy torches now. Yet soothing more  
To Meditation's eye, than when thy pomps  
Made night outshine the day. 'Tis beautiful!  
And I would rove amidst thy crumbling aisles,  
But that I fear to startle from her dream  
Of mournful musing, by my echoing step,  
Yon vestal, watching o'er the funeral flame.

J. S. H.

## SONNET TO THE SHADE OF BYRON.

THE heavens were in their glory—every star  
Beam'd in its golden influence—the sky  
Shone like a vault of gems—when, from afar,  
One richer in all radiance woo'd my eye;  
Deep in its bed of blue it glitter'd on,  
Like woman deck'd in beauty's royalty!  
Or, if in minds we seek comparison,  
Who should it call to thought, great Bard!  
but thee—

Byron! first star of that bright galaxy,  
That sheds its light o'er every realm and clime,  
And thro' the eternal void spreads gloriously  
The lustre kindled in its nook of time!  
For thou a world didst make of gardens bright,  
Where flowers of every hue breathe lovely  
on the sight.

ENORT.

Blue-Anchor Road.

IMITATED FROM ANACREON'S

## ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΕΑΡ—

## ODE TO SPRING.

HAIL, fair returning Spring! thy charms  
diffuse!

Ye blooming roses, all your sweets exhale!  
Ye Graces, deck'd with flowers of varied hues,  
Come haste, descend, and tread the enamell'd  
vale!

See yonder wave, that whitens in the breeze,  
Encircling oft the moss-grown rock above!  
Hark! in yon verdant grove, the sheltering  
trees

Resound the ringdove's strains of blissful love!  
Now, soothing Zephyr glads the coming year;  
Bright shines the genial sun's revolving rays;  
In light fantastic forms the clouds appear,  
And grateful mortals swell the choir of praise.  
Haste, then, and bring the rosy sparkling wine;  
Fill up the spacious bowl within the bow'r;  
Let fruitful olive 'round the handles twine;  
Alert and joyful, catch the fleeting hour!

Bucks, May 2, 1825.

G. F. H.

## TO MY CHILD CECILIA, WHILST SLEEPING.

HAIL, infant-bud of innocence and health!  
Enjoying now soft Slumber's kindest calm,  
Thy pastime o'er. While Sleep, with gentlest  
stealth,

On thy lull'd senses strews her dewy balm,  
Bound in the soft enchantment of some dream,  
Upon thy downy pillow thou dost lie;  
Where soon thou'lt ope those "laughing  
eyes," that beam

The mellow blueness of a summer's sky.  
Sweet fondling! tho' thy vision's light be veil'd,  
And still'd the artless music of thy tongue;  
The perfume from those ruby lips exhal'd,  
Thy vermil cheek, with dewy freshness hung,  
Are light and song—while meekly heaves  
that breast,

Light as young Zephyr's foot on breathing  
violets prest.

ENORT.

Blue-Anchor Road.

## SONG.

O'ER thy lip the young smile may enchant-  
ingly play,

Like the first beam of morn on the rose;  
And thine eye—oh! what ecstasies live in  
its ray!—

The blue tints of heav'n may disclose.  
But 'tis not mere beauty we prize in thy face:  
No—the spell every bosom to bind  
Is the light of the soul that illumines each  
grace,

And the glance that discloses the mind.  
Thy form is as lovely, as graceful and light,  
As a fond poet's fancy can raise,  
When he sinks into slumber, and dreams,  
through the night,

Of the lov'd one that hallows his lays.  
But 'tis not mere beauty of person or face  
Whose spell my fond bosom can bind—  
O no!—'tis the soul that illumines each grace,  
And the glance that discloses the mind.

L. L. T.



## SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

**T**HE *Southern Motion of some of the fixed Stars*, for which, as yet, no cause has been assigned by physical astronomers, is still contended for by Mr. Pond, notwithstanding the opposition his former statements, on this head, received from numerous astronomers; this he has lately done, by presenting to the Royal Society a table of Dr. Brinkley's (Dublin) observations on sixteen stars, near half of which shew, Mr. P. says, a greater annual deviation southward, than he (Mr. P.) contends for; and all but three of these stars either shew such deviation, or, at least, are not inconsistent with it; Dr. B.'s three other stars indicate a northern deviation.

On determining the *Direction of the Meridian* of observatories. Two papers have lately been read before the Royal Society: one by Professor Woodhouse, detailing the obstacles met with, and the mode of obviating them, occasioned by temporary expansion in the metallic supports of the transit instrument of the new Cambridge Observatory, whilst fixing its southern meridian mark on Granchester Steeple, about two miles distant; the other by Mr. Pond, who proposes a telescope mounted on a horizontal axis, or a transit instrument, to be, in the first instance, directed to the greatest elongation westward of the pole star; an artificial horizon to be, at the same time, ready for viewing the star, by reflection, through the telescope; and, also, at a proper and convenient distance, the farther off the better, a graduated horizontal bar, properly illuminated, to be temporarily fixed, in the telescope's field of view: then, immediately after observing the star's greatest elongation, the telescope is to be lowered to observe and note the graduation on the bar, and then further lowered to observe the reflected image of the star, as a check on the verticity of the plane, which the central wire has traversed, between the star and its image. When, by repeating these operations, a point is ascertained, and a staff erected in place of the graduated bar, the same is then to be removed (unless for greater expedition two such are used) to a convenient place in the vertical plane of the pole-star's greatest eastern elongation, and the same operations repeated as before; the middle point, then, between these two polar elongation-staves, will lie in the northern meridian of the telescope; and the latter distance may be bisected, by careful horizontal measurements between the staves, checked by angular measurements. It might be well that astronomers should ascertain, and permanently preserve elongation marks, as well as meridian marks, adapted to occa-

sional azimuthal checks on the positions of their instruments.

It is a point of great importance in conducting the trigonometrical survey of a country, to ascertain correctly the *direction of the meridian*, at each station: for which purpose this mode, suggested by Mr. P. seems very applicable; and, we venture to suggest, in the government survey, which is now commencing in Ireland, that, before the great Theodolite visits each station, to observe the horizontal angles, a good portable transit instrument, and party of surveyors, should, on the spot, *select the site* of the station, and fix up its *elongation staves*, at proper distances, northward, after very careful, and often-repeated observations, as above mentioned; in order that the bearings of these staves, may be settled by the great Theodolite, with equal accuracy as the surrounding stations. In England, a private of artillery, sent forwards on foot, with a small telescope in his pocket, selected the sites, and fixed up marks for most of the stations: whence delays and many inconveniences followed, which now may be avoided.

*Whether the Earth possesses two or four Magnetic Poles* is a disputed point, which Professor Hansteen proposes to clear up, by making a journey into Siberia, to search for, and ascertain the exact site of the magnetic pole, there alleged to be situated; or, at any rate, by a careful and extensive series of experiments on the variation and dip of the needle, and the magnetic intensity in that inhospitable region, to furnish useful *data* for magnetic investigations: also, by pendulum observations, combined with astronomical observations, to supply some much-wanted *data*, as to the figure of the earth, and the position of places thereon: the climate, natural productions, &c. not to be overlooked; the King of Sweden patronizes this journey, intended of two or three years' duration.

*The Local Magnetic Attraction in Steam-Vessels*, owing to the greater quantity of iron in their construction, and the different distribution thereof, from other vessels, in their boilers and engines below, and their iron chimnies for smoke and waste steam above the deck, has occasioned Government to employ Mr. Barlow, with the assistance of six of the most advanced of the pupils of the *Royal Naval Architectural College* at Portsmouth, to experiment fully on the deviations of compasses, differently situated, on board of the *Comet* steam-vessel (of 237 tons burthen, length 115 feet, and breadth twenty-one feet), with her head in all different positions, with respect to the magnetic meridian. The details of these interesting

interesting experiments are contained in three tables, printed in No. xxiv. of Jameson's Edin. Phil. Journal: from these it appears, that a compass fixed in the fore-part of the vessel, fifteen feet eight inches from the large chimney, when the vessel's head was N.E., shewed a deviation westward of  $12^{\circ} 31'$ , and when the head was nearly W. an eastward deviation of  $15^{\circ} 50'$ . Fortunately, however, it appeared, that, at the binnacle or place of the steering compass, the greatest deviations observed were,  $3^{\circ} 55'$  westward, with the head near east, and  $3^{\circ} 20'$  eastward, with her head nearly west. So accurately now is the principle of local attraction in a vessel known to Mr. Barlow, that he was able, before beginning to observe the compass's bearings, to select a spot on the deck, at seven feet eight inches distance from the binnacle, where the action of the iron below was so exactly balanced by that of the chimnies above, as to leave a standard compass erected on this spot, very nearly as correct in all its bearings, as if no causes of local attraction had been present.

The *Alteration in the Magnetism of an Iron Body, occasioned by Rotation on an Axis*, has been the subject of two elaborate series of experiments, communicated lately to the Royal Society, viz. by Mr. P. Barlow, who operated on a cast-iron shell, of considerable thickness, mounted on the maundrel of a lathe, and made to revolve on its axis; and by Mr. S. H. Christie, who caused an iron plate to revolve in its own plane; and in each instance, striking effects were noticed, on magnetic needles, different from what the same iron bodies in a state of rest would have occasioned, causing them to deviate from the magnetic meridian: according as the bodies revolved, towards or from the needles, the latter were attracted or repelled. The germs of some important discoveries relative to terrestrial magnetism seemed partially developed by these experiments; but very lately, Messrs. C. Babbage and J. F. Herschell have expressed an opinion to the Society, that the effects may be explained, by supposing, simply, that time is requisite, both for the development and the loss of magnetism: and from their own experiments, on setting in horizontal rotation a powerful horse-shoe magnet, and suspending freely over it, successively, masses of copper, zinc, silver, tin, lead, antimony, mercury (in a glass tube), gold, bismuth, and a metalloid of carbon, all of which were found to acquire motion, and to follow the magnet, they conclude, that different metals differ in respect, not only of the time they require, but in the intensity of the force ultimately producible in them. The brevity of the notices published, leave us to conjecture the influence which currents of air, generated by the revolving body or magnet, may or may not have had, in producing the effects noticed. Before our next publication, we hope these doubts

will be cleared up, by fuller statements, and by new and varied experiments.

An *Analogy between the Brain, Ova and Semen* of animals, has lately been shewn by Sir E. Home, aided by the acute eye and delicate hand of Mr. Baucer, in that freezing and subsequent thawing these substances resolves them into apparently similar watery fluids and gelatinous matters.

*The Dependence of Perceptions by the Senses on Muscular Exertion*, particularly as concerns vision, has been the subject of several papers presented lately to the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, by Mr. C. Bell; who maintains, that not only are our ideas formed by a comparison of the different signs presented to us through the senses; but there is a power in the body, which, though not called a sense, is superior to all the senses, in the precision which it gives to our perceptions—bestowing on us accurate ideas of distance, of space, of form and substance;—that the muscular frame, and that sense which we possess of the muscular frame in action, gives us this power;—that the sense of vision in the eye is imperfect, until aided by muscular motion: as the sense of touch in the hand would inform us of nothing, without the motions of the hand;—that hardness, softness, smoothness and angularity are properties of matter, not known to us merely by the sense of touch, but by that sense, aided by the motions of the hand—of which motions we are sensible;—that the entire and complete exercise of the sense of touch comprehends a comparison of the exercise of the nerve of touch with the consciousness of, or the sensibility to, the muscular motion which accompanies it. On viewing an object which is very suddenly withdrawn, the image or phantom in the eye is stationary, whilst the eye-ball is at rest; but the slightest exertion of the voluntary muscles of the eye makes a change in the apparent position of that image, whilst actually it is fixed on the same spot of the retina. The eye, with its apparatus of muscles, has the power of conveying the idea of the phantom in different positions, according to the operations of its muscles, and independent of the motions of the head or body.

*Seeing Objects under Water.*—The controverted opinion, as to whether this is practicable or not, has been revived, in Jameson's Journal, without any new light being thrown upon it; although nothing is more easy or safe, than for any one to make the experiment for himself. Nearly fill a wash-hand basin with clear water, to which a small proportion of warm water may be added, if the weather be cold; and then, holding the breath, dip the face into the water, two or three inches deep, and hold it there, as long as the want of breathing will permit; when it will be found that the eyes can be opened and shut under water,



water, just as easily, and with no more pain, than in the air; and that the figures painted on the bottom of the basin, or pieces of money, small stones, &c. placed there, may be distinctly seen, and contemplated with the greatest ease. We recommend, that in this way young boys should exercise, and habituate themselves to the holding of their breath in water, before learning to swim and dive.

The *Increase of Temperature of the Sea-Water at different Depths*, in high northern latitudes, was, in May to July 1818, ascertained by Captain Franklin as follows, viz.

Depths, in Fathoms.	Latitudes.	Temp. of Sea-Water, at Surface.	Increase of Temp. below.
600 ....	76° 48' ....	33° Fahr...	10°
331 ....	80 26 ....	32·5 .....	3·5
285 ....	80 27 ....	34 .....	1·5
235 ....	80 22 ....	32 .....	3·5
233 ....	80 26 ....	32 .....	3·5
19 ....	79 56 ....	30 .....	1·0
17 ....	79 51 ....	34 .....	—0·
15 ....	79 44 ....	34 .....	—0·

Our space will not admit of stating the results of about twenty other trials, at depths from 193 to 21 fathoms: two of these differences amounted to 5°, viz. at 130, and at 103 fathoms of depth; and four of them to 4°, viz. at 198, 120, 119 and 83 fathoms. The first experiment, only, was tried with a bottle; and this may, perhaps, account for the greatness of its result—all the others with a leaden box, with valves, open as the box descended, but closed whilst it was being drawn up in the water.

That the *Heat of Bodies which do not Shine, will not pass through Transparent Glass*, has been shewn by Mr. Baden Powell; also, that such heat acts more on absorptive white surfaces exposed to its radiation than smooth black ones: but the radiant heat of shining hot bodies, part of it, penetrates and passes through glass and other transparent screens; and acts more on smooth surfaces than on absorptive white ones. The solar heat is of this latter transmissible kind.

*Luminous Snow*, owing, probably, to an excess of electricity in the atmosphere, was witnessed by some persons crossing Loch Awe, in Argyleshire, in a boat, a few years ago, after dark. The appearances lasted for twelve or fifteen minutes, and gradually subsided.

An *Hygrometer*, by Mr. T. Jones, has been contrived, as an improvement on Mr. Daniel's, whose principle is, to ascertain the temperature at which *dew* is deposited from the atmosphere. Mr. Jones's thermometer, graduated to Fahrenheit's scale, has its bulb of a flattened cylindrical form, of black glass, of considerable size; the lower end of which bulb turns up, and is exposed to the air whose degree of moisture is to be tried; but the rest of the bulb

is covered with muslin. To use the instrument, this latter is moistened with ether, the sudden evaporation of which cools the bulb and its contained mercury: so that, in a few seconds, *dew* begins to deposit on the exposed part, at which instant the degree of cold is read off, on the scale attached to the stem of the instrument.

The *Galvanizing of Fermentable Mixtures* has been found by M. Colin to promote the evolution of alcohol. Of a great variety of substances which this gentleman tried as ferments, he found none at all comparable with common yeast, except glairy albumen. *Ann. de Chim.*

A *Burying-place in Calcareous Tufa*, at Ahmedmygur, in Hindostan, was, in 1821, opened, in digging to repair the subterraneous part of an aqueduct, when several human skeletons were found, under circumstances less ambiguous, as to whether or not they were *fossil* or ante-Adamite skeletons, than the carib skeleton from the tufaceous burying-ground on the west coast of Guadaloupe, on which a keeper of the British Museum strove to raise so much of ignorant wonder, a few years ago.—See our 37th volume, page 23.

The *extinct large Elk of Ireland*, whose horns and bones are so commonly found under the peat in the bogs of that country, and mostly upon a shelly marl, have lately been shewn, by Mr. T. Weaver and the Rev. Mr. Maunsell, to have lived there in comparatively modern times; the latter gentleman, in examining the skeleton of an elk, before it was removed from its resting place under the bog of Rathcannon, in Limerick county, discovered that one of its ribs had, whilst yet the animal was living, been perforated by some sharp-pointed instrument; this, and other circumstances, observed by Mr. Weaver in Kilmegan Bog, near Dundrum village, in Down county, seem to shew, that the early inhabitants of Ireland contributed towards, if they did not occasion, the *extinction* of this race of gigantic elks, by driving them into lakes, where they were drowned; such lakes having since been filled entirely up by the growth of peat, and become bogs. The term *fossil* should, therefore, no longer be applied to the animal's remains, or to those of any other animals which can be proved to have lived contemporaneously with man, or existing animals. The last of the tidal floods, whose enormous violence moved in or before them enormous masses of gravel and large blocks of stone, and left the same lodged on the sides and tops of hills, in every part of the world (see vol. lvi. pp. 440, 441), completed the extinction, and occasioned the burial of the last of those animals to which the term *fossil* should now be applied: otherwise, we might admit *fossil human* bones to have been dug out of a carib's burial-place, a barrow, or even a church-yard.

A *Vegetable*

A *Vegetable Tallow*, extracted by boiling from the fruit of the *Vateria Indica* tree, growing in Canara province and others on the western coast of the peninsula of India, which sells in Mangalore at about 2½d per lb., and is called by the natives piney tallow, though not used by them for affording light, but medicinally, in plasters, and as a substitute for tar in paying the bottoms of their boats, has lately been brought to London, in a very hard and tough cake, and examined and experimented upon by Dr. B. Babington, as related in Brande's "Journal of Science;" it is of a whitish yellow colour, and rather greasy to the touch, with some degree of waxiness, although when strongly pressed within several folds of blotting-paper, it communicated *elain* in a slight degree only to the innermost fold. At 60° Fahrenheit, the specific gravity of piney tallow is .9260, but at its melting point, 97½°, this is decreased, by the expansion of the mass, to .8965. It can, with facility, be made into mould candles, which afford as bright a light as the best animal tallow, and without any unpleasant smell, even when blown out. Finding this substance to mix readily with animal tallow, spermaceti, or wax, the doctor caused several candles to be cast in the same mould, and with similar wicks, of twelve threads, weighing about 775 grains each, on the average: these candles, in a still apartment, of the temperature 55°, were burned, without snuffing, during one hour, and the losses of weight, by combustion, were found to be as follow, *viz.*

152	grains, half spermaceti and half piney tallow.
151	..... spermaceti alone.
146	..... half wax and half spermaceti.
138	..... half wax and half piney tallow.
136	..... wax alone.
111	..... half tallow and half piney tallow.
104½	..... tallow alone (average of 7 exp.)
100	..... piney tallow alone.

That 23 *per cent.* more of wax than of animal tallow should, in the same time, be consumed in similar candles, seems an unexpected result. When the doctor used common-rolled wax candles, of the same diameter as the others, but with much smaller wicks, the average consumption was 122 grains, still giving a consumption of wax 10 *per cent.* greater than of tallow: but photometric measurements\* are here wanted, for supplying the necessary *data* for useful economic dedications. The doctor's analysis of piney tallow, seems to shew its *atoms* to stand as follows, *viz.* ten of carbon, nine of hydrogen, and one of oxygen; in the latter particular, confirming Berzelius' hypothesis, as to *organized* substances containing always one of oxygen.

The *Snuffing of Candles*, although so essential to their yielding a proper portion of

light, is known to increase their rate of consumption; in order to determine the quantum of this increase, Dr. B. Babington lately experimented on six tallow candles, all of them having cotton wicks of twelve threads, from the same ball, and cast in one mould, from similar tallow; the six candles weighed at first 6728 lbs., or 9.61 of them went to a pound avoirdupoise: they were all of them lighted at the same time, and snuffed together every ten minutes during one hour, and then, being extinguished, .0891 lbs. of tallow were found to have been consumed; the same candles were then lighted again, and burnt during one hour without any snuffing, and, thereby, were found to have decreased in weight .0867 lbs.; the consumption, by snuffing, being increased about 27 *per cent.*; an increase so trifling, as not to be compared with the increase of light, and avoidance of the nuisance of smoke, which the snuffing occasions.

The preparation of *Potash from the green Stalks of Potatoes*, has been attempted in France by M. Mollerat; who, on cutting off the stalks immediately before flowering, and, on other plots, deferring the cutting off the stalks until two or three months after the flowering, found that the yield of subcarbonate of potash was, in the first instance, 3.5 times those of the latter cuttings; but the yield of potatoes were in the latter cases 9.7 times that of the first! M. Mollerat found powdered *gypsum*, used as a manure, considerably to increase the crop of roots, but animal manures principally increased the stalks of potatoes.

A *Substitute for Indian Ink*, equal to it in colour and goodness, may, Professor Jameson says, be prepared by dissolving six parts of good isinglass in twelve parts of boiling water; dissolve also one part of Spanish liquorice in two parts of hot water; mix the two liquors whilst warm, and gradually incorporate with them, by means of a wooden spatula, one part of the best ivory black, in very fine powder. Then heat the mixture in a water-bath, until the water be so nearly all evaporated, that the black paste can be made up into the requisite forms, and the drying thereof completed.

The *Electric Powers of Oxalate of Lime* seem, according to recent experiments by Mr. Faraday, to place this substance at the head of the list of all substances as yet tried, as to its power of becoming positively electrical by friction, although the oxalates of zinc and lead produce none of these effects.

*Formic Acid*, according to the recent experiments of M. Dobereiner, may be regarded as constituted of one volume of the vapour of water, and two volumes of carbonic oxide gas; or, of two atoms of carbon, one of hydrogen, and three of oxygen.

\* In the *Phil. Trans.* for 1825, p.2, also in Brande's *Jour. of Sci.*, Mr. W. Retchie's new Photometer is described, and appears well adapted to its purposes.



## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society met on the 2d, 9th, and 16th of June; on the 2d, a paper by Sir E. Home, Bart., V.P.R.S., was read, containing microscopical observations on the materials of the brain, ova, and testicular secretions of animals, to shew the analogy that exists between them; and on the 9th, a description of a method of determining the direction of the meridian, by J. Pond, Esq., F.R.S. Ast. Roy.; and by Sir H. Davy, Bart. P.R.S., further researches on the preservation of metals, by electro-chemical means. At this meeting, M. M. Bessel, Encke, Chaptal, Fresnel and Brougniart were elected foreign members. On the 16th, a paper was read on some new compounds of carbon and hydrogen, and on certain other products obtained during the decomposition of oil by heat, by M. Faraday, F.R.S. On further experiments, in respect to M. Arago's theory of Magnetism, by C. Babbage, Esq., F.R.S., and J. F. W. Herschel, Esq., F.R.S., and by S. H. Christie, Esq., F.R.S. On the annual variation of some principal fixed stars, by J. Pond, Esq. On an improved Hygrometer, by Mr. J. Jones, communicated by Captain Kater, F.R.S.; and on the functions of mortality, and a new mode of determining the value of life, and its contingencies, by B. Gompertz, Esq., F.R.S. After which the Society adjourned to the 17th of November.

## LINNEÆAN SOCIETY.

On the 7th of June, some communications were read from Lieut. J. H. Davies and C. Wilcox Esq., relative to a species of *Mitylus* (*M. bidens*) found in great quantities, adhering to the bottom of H. M. ship Wellesley, built at Bombay, and which has been lying in Portsmouth harbour, ever since 1816. It seems to be quite naturalized there, and to propagate abundantly. On the 21st, was read a descriptive catalogue of the Australian birds in the cabinet of the Society, by T. Horsfield, M.D.F.L.S. and N. A. Vigors, Esq., F.L.S.; in which the writers express their confident expectation, that the deficiency of our knowledge of the habits of Australian birds will be in a great measure supplied by the exertions of Mr. M'Leay.

## GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On the 3d of June a paper was read, entitled "Remarks on quadrupeds imbedded in recent alluvial strata," by C. Lyall, Esq. sec. G.S. In a former communication the author had stated the difficulty he found to explain the circumstances under which these remains were very generally found imbedded in the shell-marle in Scotland; often at considerable depths, and far from those lakes in the borders of which the marle is accumulated: he suggests that

they were lost in attempting to cross the ice in winter, the water never freezing sufficiently hard above the springs to bear their weight. Cattle, which are lost in bogs and marshes, sink and die in an erect posture, and are often found with their heads only appearing above the surface of the ground; when, therefore, a lake in which marle is deposited, is shallow, the quadrupeds which fall through the ice, sink into the marle in the same manner, and perish in an upright posture; but when the lake is deep and the animals are dead before they reach the bottom, they become enveloped, in the marle, in any position rather than the vertical.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 3d, a paper was read on the construction of pine pits, worked by steam, by Mr. W. M'Murtrie.

May 17th, papers were read—On a grape-house, adapted for early forcing, by Mr. A. Wilson, on American fruit-trees which have been transmitted to the garden of the Society, by Mr. M. Floy, of New York. On the cultivation of strawberries, by the president.

## ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

June 10th.—The reading of Mr. F. Baily's introduction to his new tables, for determining the apparent places of about three-thousand fixed stars, was resumed and completed. This copious introduction commences with an historic sketch of the most important tables hitherto published; after reading this elaborate and interesting paper, the society adjourned to Friday, the 11th of November next.

## WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

At a late sitting of this society, a letter was read from Mr. J. Fotheringham, giving a general account of the shower of small fishes, supposed to have fallen in the west of Fifeshire, in the summer of 1824. Mr. J. Deuchar communicated some observations on the practicability of applying Mr. Gordon's portable gas-lamp as a blow-pipe, and exhibiting the experiment of a column of condensed gas supporting a mahogany ball, though striking it at an angle with the horizon. Professor Jameson read an account of the recent discovery of a large portion of a tusk of the mammoth, or fossil British elephant, in a bed of old alluvium, containing also marine-shells, situate near Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire. The secretary read a report, by Mr. A. Blackadder, regarding the buried forest at Lawrence Park, near Linlithgo. A letter was also read from H. H. Drummond Esq., M.P., relative to a circular perforation existing in a very large stag's horn, discovered in the great Blair Drummond peat-moss, and to a plug of wood found fitted into it; circumstances which intimate that this kind of stag had been

been domesticated by the ancient inhabitants of this district of Scotland.

#### NORTHERN INSTITUTION.

A society has just been established at Inverness, for the promotion of science and literature, under the above name; the learning, zeal and activity of many of its members augur well for the cause of useful and ornamental literature in the north. The following are the office bearers. President, His Grace the Duke of Gordon. Non-resident Vice Presidents, Sir G. Mackenzie, of Coul, Bart.; W. Fraser Tytler Esq., Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart.—Resident Vice Presidents, J. Robertson Esq., M.D., J. Grant Esq., of Bught, Captain Fraser of Balnain. Mr. Reach, treasurer: Mr. G. Anderson, F.R.S.E., General secretary: Mr. Scott, Latin Secretary; Rev. D. Mackenzie, Gaelic secretary; Mr. Mackenzie, of Wood-side, Inspector of ancient manuscripts; Mr. Naughton, Curator of the museum. Council, Dr. J. J. Nicoll, Mr. Suter, Junr., Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Fraser Kirkhill, Rev. Mr. Fyvie, Mr. Macbean.

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

June 4th.—The society received several donations, amongst which were two drawings from Sir W. Ouseley; one representing a Nepalese idol, or talisman; the other, a view of some caves in South Bahar. The secretary read a paper by Dr. W. Ainslie, on the disease *elephantiasis*, with reference to its present character in India; thanks were voted. Sir J. Philpot and A. Pearson, Esq. were elected members. 18th,—Donations were reported; from L'Abbé Dubois, a copy of his recent translation (French) of a work formerly published (though not entire) in English, now entitled "*Les Mœurs, Institutions, et Cérémonies des Peuples de l'Inde.*" From M. Von Klaproth, two foreign controversial works. A paper was read, entitled *Engraphia Sinensis*, written by J. F. Davis, Esq., of Canton, being a dissertation on Chinese calligraphy. The rules were illustrated by examples; and when printed, will serve as a useful guide to an art, the knowledge of which is of infinite importance to British interests in China. Mons. Cæsar Moreau and A. Reid Esq. were elected members. Col. Doyle communicated his wish to offer to the society a collection of curious arms, &c.; thanks were voted, and the Society adjourned until November 5th.

#### CORNISH MINES.

Mr. J. Taylor has published a plan for establishing a school in the mines of Cornwall; and having the mines properly wrought by intelligent and well instructed miners; to establish, at Redruth, three professors, to teach the arts and sciences connected with mining; and to collect the necessary funds, by an assessment of a penny per ton on the metals raised from the different mines.

## FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

### FRANCE.

*Royal Academy of Sciences.*—Baron de Humboldt (28th March) presented a specimen of meteoric iron, weighing 3,400 lbs., in the names of M. M. Næggerath and Bischof; it contains neither *chrome*, nor *carbon*, nor *manganese*; but nickel and sulphur, and was found on the summit of a hill at Bitburg, near Trèves (Germany). It is nearly pure iron, by no means brittle, but could only be separated from the mass in thin flakes. In the vicinity large arable fields were found, covered with *flags*; wherefore, perhaps, heretofore a smelting furnace, worked by wind, by horses, or by men (for no running water is to be found on the hill) existed on this spot, and thus this mass may have originated. But a late author says, "It is undoubtedly meteoric:" in which opinion he is joined, after various minute analyses, by the above-named gentlemen. It appears that when this mass, the largest hitherto found in Europe (though in America they have been met with, weighing 14,000, 30,000, and even 40,000 pounds), was first noticed, it excited little curiosity, and was bought, by a smith, for a trifling sum; who, with great labour and considerable expense, had it removed to his forge: the whole was melted and put under the hammer; when, to his great disappointment, it proved to be such miserable stuff, that, fearing to be seen using such an inferior article, he had it buried deep in earth, where, after considerable difficulty, Dr. Næggerath found it.

July 4th.—M. Thenard made a verbal report on the analysis of the mineral waters of Vichy, by M. Longchamp, the first of the series of analyses of the mineral waters of France, published by the author. It appears that the springs of Vichy contain a much larger proportion of silica than was imagined. In 1750 the temperature of the grand basin was found to be 48 degrees of Reaumur (140° Fahrenheit); in 1820 it was found to be 45° Reaumur (133° 25 Fahr.), and M. Longchamp only found the waters at 44°  $\frac{6}{10}$ .

M. de la Place interrogated M. Arago on this point, when he observed that the waters of Carlsbadt had not suffered any change in temperature for a much more distant period than 1750; as to those of Vichy, it is probable that the differences have arisen only from the imperfections of the instruments employed, especially those of 1750.

M. Arago communicated a letter from M. Coupter, announcing that he was about to start for Siberia to make observations on the magnetic pole, which is supposed to exist in that part of the globe. Messrs. Ampère, Arago, and La Place, were appointed to confer with him.

M. Pouillet, in the first part of his memoir



moir on the causes of electricity in the atmosphere, has attempted to prove that *all* chemical combinations disengage electric matter, from whence he concluded that vegetation necessarily becomes a constant source of the electricity furnished to the atmosphere. In the second part he examines whether chemical decompositions do not also disengage the electric fluid; which is not a necessary consequence of the preceding, for the contact of two metals disengages electricity, while nothing of the kind is observable on their separation. M. Pouillet has particularly attended to the decompositions which are constantly taking place on the surface of the globe, from evaporation. He first examines the effect of simple evaporation. He employed an apparatus, in which the fluid to be evaporated is placed in a vessel of platina, and heated by a machine invented by M. Fresnel; and found, that perfectly pure water never disengages the least portion of electricity, whether it be evaporated slowly or quickly; but when the water is charged with particles of matter foreign to it, holding in solution strontian, chalk, and other solid alkalis, and a liquid alkali (ammonia), in whatever proportion, electricity was always disengaged during evaporation, with this difference, that the solid alkalis communicated to the apparatus vitreous electricity, and ammonia resinous electricity. Acetic acid, as well as all other acids, in a state of purity, do not disengage the slightest degree of electricity in evaporation; while a solution of these same acids always disengages electricity; a solution of sulphuric acid [one part, and water 99 parts] proves the fact very distinctly.

D. Costa read a memoir on the plague at Barcelona; he is an anti-contagionist, and he offers to have the clothes of a person who died of the yellow fever in the Havannah, or elsewhere, hermetically sealed up and sent to France; that he will put them on and wear them at a sitting of the Institute:—that learned body smiled, and politely declined such a proof of the non-contagion of the yellow fever.

Dr. Montegre, it is said, had a similar idea relative to contagion: he went to St. Domingo to prove it,—the same packet brought the news of his arrival and death.—[But this proves nothing—except the illogical inconsiderateness of Dr. M.—The result was equally probable, whether the infection were contagious or atmospheric. If the pestilence was spread by the impure impregnation of the atmosphere, the Dr. put himself in the way of breathing no other than the infected air; and, if the slightest predisposition existed in his constitution or state of health, the result was to be expected in one case as well as the other. This question is exceedingly embarrassed from

the want of attention to accurate definition. EDIT.]

*Geographical Society of Paris*, December 3, 1824.—A thousand francs (about £40. sterling) was offered to the first traveller who should penetrate to Tombuctou, by way of Senegal, and thereby produce positive and exact observations as to the position of that town, the course of the neighbouring rivers, and the commerce of which it is the centre; secondly, the most satisfactory and precise information with respect to the country comprehended between Tombuctou and Lake Tsaad, the direction and height of the mountains which form the basin of Soudan. Count Orloff consented that the gift of a thousand francs, which he had made to the society on the 26th of November 1824, for the encouragement of geographical discoveries, should be devoted to the same purpose. Count Chabrol de Crousoul, on the 15th of December following, subscribed a thousand francs for the same purpose, in the name of the administration of the marine; and in January last, the Baron de Damas subscribed two thousand francs in the name of the administration for foreign affairs; and on the 19th of March, the Count de Corbière a thousand francs in the name of the administration of the interior. Several other subscriptions have since been added. The Geographical Society has besides resolved to offer a gold medal of the value of two thousand francs, to the traveller who, independently of the conditions already mentioned, shall produce a manuscript narrative, with a geographical map, founded on celestial observations; study the country with a view to the various objects of physical geography; observe the nature of the soil, the depth of the wells, their temperature, and that of the springs; the size and rapidity of the rivers, the colour and clearness of their waters, and the productions of the countries which they irrigate; make his remarks on the climate, and, if possible, determine in different places the inclination of the compass; notice the breeds of animals, and make collections in natural history, especially of fossils, shells and plants; and, when he has arrived at Tombuctou, if he can advance no farther, obtain information as to the roads which lead to Kachnah, to Kaoussa, to Bournou and Lake Tsaad, to Walet, to Tischit, and to the coast of Guinea; collect the most exact itineraries he can procure, and consult the best informed inhabitants, with regard to that part of the Dialliba, which he may be unable to see himself; carefully examine the manners, ceremonies, costumes, arms, laws, religion, food, colour, shape, trades, &c. of the people; form vocabularies of their idioms, and, finally, sketch details of their dwellings, and plans of their towns, &c.

## PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

[In pursuance of the design announced by the Compiler of this department of our Work, in vol. lviii. p. 241, and further explained in pages 244, 433, 533, &c., of making this as useful to our ingenious, mechanical and manufacturing readers, as the space we can possibly allot to it will permit,—we have to notice here, the commencement, on the 1st of July, of a New Title and Series (the Third) of the Monthly Work, chiefly on Patents, anonymously commenced in 1794, and ever since so continued. Instead of “The Repertory of Arts,” the same is now denominated “The Repertory of Patent Inventions;” which, besides inserting, as heretofore, verbatim (and with copies of all the drawings, in most cases), the Specifications of a limited number of the Patents, this Number has commenced the plan (heretofore almost exclusively followed by Mr. W. Newton, in his “London Journal of Arts”) of giving abstracts of recently-enrolled Specifications, and of their accompanying drawings: and also (which principally occasions our present notice), “A Compendium of the Law of Patents,” in Parts, separately paged, so as to admit of separate binding.—Reverting to the Abstracts, or “Abridged Form of Specification,” promised in this New Series, justice requires us to condemn the beginning made, by devoting seven and a half pages to discussion on, and to the representing as, “an extremely ingenious invention, the best for the purpose yet made public,” (p. 59), what appears to the writer hereof, the very wildest and most impracticable of loco-motive schemes—an associate, as this abstract informs us, of the noted Gas-vacuum Engine.]

To FRANCIS DEVEREUX, of Cheapside, London, for certain Improvements on the French Military Mill, used for grinding Wheat and other Articles.—8th January 1824.

THE principle of invention, here, consists in attaching the moveable steel plate, answering to the upper mill-stone, in a perfectly firm manner, to the axis on which it revolves; and yet so as to admit of the grinding-plates being set, to move nearer or further from each other, according to the fineness or the coarseness of the meal intended to be produced.

This the patentee effects, by affixing the vertically revolving plate to its horizontal axis or spindle, by means of a screw-box or nut, working in a fine screw, cut on the axis. This screw-box being prevented from turning, and altering the set distance of the plates, by means of a ratchet-wheel and its click or pall; which latter is lifted out of the teeth, whilst the distance of the plates is being adjusted. All the essential parts of one of these mills are enclosed in a strong rectangular iron box, to one of whose sides the fixed plate (answering to the bed-stone) is firmly attached, by screws, which also serve nicely to adjust this plate, at right-angles to the axis carrying the moveable plate; which axis works in crosses in the two opposite sides of the box, passes through a hole in the centre of the fixed plate, and extends sufficiently far through the sides of the box, for fixing on winch-handles, or otherwise applying the power which is to actuate the mill. The steel plates are cut with grooves, in the manner of mill-stones, and afterwards hardened. The corn to be ground descends gradually, from a hopper fixed over the space between the grinding-plate and the side of the box, and passes through a hole cut for this purpose through the plate above the axis, and so gets between the plates and is ground; and the meal, being collected by a hopper

within the box, falls out at the bottom thereof into a bag or sack, ready to pass to the bolting-mill, or meal-sieves.

To THOMAS MARSH, of Charlotte-street, Marylebone, Middlesex, for an Improvement in the Art of making Saddles.—20th May, 1824.

The principle of this improvement consists in giving greater elasticity to the seat of a riding saddle, by means of stretched spiral springs, concealed within its stuffing. Small wire-worm springs are to be extended from the front to the back of the saddle, upon the ordinary packing, by sewing their ends to the web, or other covering of the saddle-tree. A coating of cloth is to be put over the springs, left slack in the direction of their length, and, in that state, to be stitched through to the packing, in lines, so as to preserve each spring in its proper place, parallel to another; the usual covering of leather may be now applied, and the saddle finished in the ordinary way.

To JACOB PERKINS, of Fleet-street, London, for an improved Method of throwing Shells and other Projectiles.—12th May, 1824.

The principle of this invention is the enclosing, in a strong chamber of metal, which will bear a high temperature without melting, a quantity of water, perfectly filling the chamber, and secured therein by a plug of metal of greater fusibility; so that, on heating the chamber in a properly constructed furnace, the plug may melt or give way, and allow the highly-heated water to flash suddenly into steam, and, by its action on the atmosphere, to propel with great force the metallic chamber, and whatever else may be attached to it as a missile.

The particular case which the patentee has described, as an application of his principles above stated, is that of a rocket, or a cylinder of wrought iron, solid and pointed at



at one end, and having a cylindrical hollow through the other part of its length; the open end of this rocket is tapped for a screw-plug of iron, having a small cylindrical hole through its length: into which small hole a fusible plug is driven. A part of the screw-plug projects, and on to it a short cylinder of iron is screwed, having attached to it two long slender iron rods, to act as guides to the motion of the rocket through the air. A furnace is described for heating and discharging these rockets, which has a straight cylinder of cast-iron, open at both its ends, a little larger within than the outside of the rocket, and passing through the hottest part of the fire, with such a degree of inclination upwards as the range of the missile may require: then, the fire being lighted, and the rocket placed within the heating cylinder, the discharge will take place at the instant when the small fusible plug gives way.

Novel, ingenious and important, as some may deem those and other applications of heated water in a confined state, on which Mr. Perkins says so much and does so little to any practical purposes, the writer cannot bring himself to view his throwing warlike missiles, by this means, in any other light than a retrograding from the unfortunately too well established trade of using gunpowder in propelling instruments of human destruction.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in August 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.

Aug. 3.—To P. DURARD, of Hoxton-square, Middlesex: for rendering the light of lamps soft and agreeable to the eye.

7.—To J. ASHLY, of Homerton, Middlesex: for an improved filtering-vessel, for water.

7.—To T. GILBERT, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk: for improved machinery for delivering bricks, tiles or pottery-ware from their moulds.

7.—To H. R. BROWN, of Edinburgh: for improved wheels, axles, boxes, and other parts of wheel carriages.

7.—To W. TAYLOR, of Gomersal, Yorkshire: for a check or stop for wheeled-carriages' motion, regulatable by the driver.

7.—To J. MALLONY, of London: for a shearing machine, for cutting the nap of woollen cloths.

7.—To W. DAVIS, of Bermondsey-street, Surrey: for a machine for chopping sausage-meat, and other-like purposes.

20.—To J. S. JORDEN, of Birmingham, Warwickshire: for a new method of glazing hot-houses, green-houses, &c.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in May and June 1825.

May 31.—To W. H. JAMES, of Winson-green, near Birmingham: for improvements in apparatus for diving.—Six months.

31.—To J. H. SADLER, of Hoxton, Middlesex: for an improved power-loom for weaving silk, cotton, linen, &c.—Six months.

31.—To J. F. LEDSUM and B. COOK, both of Birmingham: for improvements in the production and purification of coal-gas.—Six months.

31.—To J. CROWDER, of New Badford, Nottingham: for improvements on the pusher bobbin-net machine.—Six months.

June 6.—To J. APSDEN, Leeds: for a new method of making lime.—Six months.

6.—To C. POWELL, Rochfield, Monmouth: for an improved blowing machine.—Six months.

7.—To A. BERNON, of Leicester-square: for improvements in fulling-mills.—Six months.

9.—To M. POOLE, Lincoln's-inn: for an invention for the preparation of certain substances for making candles, including a wick peculiarly constructed.—Six months.

9.—To J. BURRIDGE, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road: for improvements in brick houses, for their better ventilation.—Six months.

14.—To J. LINDSAY, of the Island of Henue, near Guernsey: for improvements in the construction of horse and carriage-ways, and an addition to the wheels to be used thereon.—Six months.

14.—To W. H. JAMES, of Winson-green, Birmingham: for improvements in the construction of steam boilers, for steam engines.—Six months.

18.—To J. DOWNTON, Blackwall: for improvements in water-closets.—Six months.

18.—To W. MASON, Castle-street, Oxford-street: for improvements on axle-trees.—Six months.

18.—To C. PHILIPS, of Upnor, Kent: for improvements in the construction of a ship's compass.—Six months.

18.—To G. ATKINS, of Drury-lane, and H. MARRIOTT, of Fleet-street: for improvements on, and additions to, stoves or grates.—Six months.

18.—To E. JORDAN, Norwich: for a new mode of obtaining power, applicable to machinery.—Six months.

21.—To J. THOMPSON, of Vincent-square, Westminster, and J. BARR, of Halesowen, near Birmingham: for an improved mode of producing steam.—Six months.

21.—To T. WORTHINGTON, jun., and J. MULLINS, both of Manchester: for improvements in the loom used in weaving tape.—Six months.

21.—To R. CORBETT, of Glasgow: for a new step or steps for coaches and other carriages.—Six months.

21.—To P. BROOKS, of Shelton in the Potteries, Staffordshire: for an improved composition for making dies, moulds or matrices.—Six months.

21.—To J. F. SMITH, of Dunstan-hall, Chesterfield, Derby: for improvements in machinery for drawing, roving, spinning, and doubling cotton, wool, &c.—Six months.

## MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.*

**HISTORY** of the Conquest of England by the Normans : with its Causes, from the earliest Period, and its Consequences to the present Time. Translated from the French of A. THIERRY. 3 vols. 8vo.—We shall be happy to see the day, and we believe it is not distant, when English gentlemen will begin to study English history at the right end; and, when they are so disposed, here is something like a proper guide to assist them in commencing their researches. Materials, indeed, for such initiatory study have been, of late, fast accumulating; and the literary class have, evidently for some time been gradually awakening to the importance of the earlier periods of our annals. Not that even our pioneers into the antique lore, much less our historical students in general, are yet prepared for the hyperbole of the German critic, Schiller, that English history is not worth reading after the close of the Saxon epoch; but the time is, we think, approaching, when we may venture so far to qualify the paradox, as to lay it down as an educational axiom, that the more recent portions of our history are not worth opening till we have studied well the Saxon periods. Hitherto, we are aware, the maxim has been exactly the reverse. Even the most educated of our senators, in both houses, have not been ashamed to betray their total ignorance of the history of that ancient portion of the English race, from whom every thing valuable in our institutions, in spirit and essence, originally sprung; and to remain accordingly unacquainted with the sources and principles of that constitution which, nevertheless, they profess to guard, and presume to modify—ameliorate they, perhaps, would say: and, perhaps, with more accuracy of phraseology than they are themselves aware of. Every thing, by them, is referred to the Norman period. Now and then, perhaps, they may mention the name of Alfred; but it is the Alfred of romance, not the Alfred whom genuine historical research would place before them; and whose legislative institutions, in general, are as little understood, as are the limits of his dominion, and the facts, especially, of his early story. With the Norman Oppressor, and his legion of feudal robbers, their *History of England* begins: as if the nation had had no existence, or had existed without laws, government, principles, or institutions, till the bandits of the continent arrived—the captains of holds and fastnesses—“gentlemen of companies,” with their lawless band of depredators at their heels, and their captain of

captains at their head; and, first, with temporizing violence, and, afterwards, by the treacheries and cruelties of successive usurpations, seized upon the property of the land, reduced such of the original proprietors, as they did not mutilate, or murder, to a state of the most degraded slavery, and gave us the institutions of feudalism, and the law of the sword.

Such is the origin of our Norman constitution. If we would look for any thing better, we must turn (as the descendants of those very Normans, a few generations after, were, from time to time, even in their own defence, compelled to turn) to the Saxon epoch. For such direction of our studies, we have had, however, as already suggested, till lately, but very scanty means of easy or popular access. The second chapter of the second book of Campbell's “Political Survey,” [See vol. ii. p. 316, &c. 4to. 1774, “Of the State of this Country under the Saxons, and of their Constitution”] and the first book of Lord Littleton's *History of Henry II.*, with the invaluable notes appended, were—till the appearance of Mr. Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons* (a book, after all, of not very profound research)—almost the whole public stock of initiatory information upon the subject. They who wished for more extended information (if they had no access to hidden documents and antiquarian records), had to wade, for scattered and ambiguous scraps, through obscure and uninviting folios, frequently almost as fallacious in their references, as the book-making historians, by whom they have so frequently been mistranscribed, or, without consultation, misquoted from other loose quotations. What wonder, then, if the reader, in general, rested satisfied with the brief and flimsy, but eloquent romance of Hume; and continued to believe the Saxon period of our story to be as little worthy of attention, as the indolence and the prejudices of Hume seem to have induced him to regard it? Anglo-Saxon literature and antiquities have, however, at length become objects of study among the scholars of our Anglo-Saxon race. The “antiquities,” &c. of Strutt, though, from their extravagant price, rather books of luxury than of general use, had stimulated a curiosity, not eventually confined in its operation, to mere antiquaries:—for the knowledge, at first sequestered in the libraries and privacies of the learned few, finds its way, eventually, into the intellectual atmosphere of the age, and becomes participated by the many. The essence of the expensive



sive quarto impregnates the economical miscellany, and is breathed through the cheap compilation, and even through the columns of the diurnal sheet, which every man may read for his penny. It begins to be perceived that our Saxon ancestors were not altogether barbarians: that if they shared, with other nations, the rudeness and the violence, the ignorance and the superstition of the dark ages in which they flourished, they were, at any rate, not behind them in political wisdom, nor quite so destitute of arts and accommodations, as the desolation in which they were plunged by the savage ferocity of their Norman tyrants, during the centuries that succeeded their subjugation, seemed to exhibit them. In short, Anglo-Saxon history became a subject of literary investigation and curiosity. It commanded even the attention of our Universities. After a delay of seven years, from the time when the proposals for a subscription were first circulated, the Rev. Mr. Ingram, who had been an Anglo-Saxon professor in Oxford, sent abroad his invaluable edition of "*The Saxon Chronicle, with an English Translation, and Notes, critical and explanatory; a Short Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language,*" &c. &c. which has left, at least, no apology for continuing to retain, in the early sections of our popular English Histories, many of the absurd and baseless fables and misrepresentations with which, hitherto, they have been successively, and without exception, disgraced. Pending the preparation of this authentic and inestimable work, the first volumes of "*A History of England from the first Invasion by the Romans,*" [a misnomer, by the way, for there was no *England* prior to the establishment of the Saxons in the island!] had appeared—a continuation of which we shall presently have to notice:—a work evidently written, as history should be written, from original research, and reference to primitive documents, and the earliest accessible authorities; and in which will be found the only tolerably-accurate and authentic sketch of the Saxon period which, hitherto, we have met with in any thing bearing the name of History of England, and calculated for general perusal.

The work of M. Thierry, now before us, and from which we may seem so widely to have digressed, though bearing the mere modest title of "*History*" (not "*a History*," as claiming unity or entireness; or "*the History*," as pretending to specific importance and pre-eminence; but aspiring only to be regarded as a fragment or portion of history relative to the period it treats of), is, with respect to that period, a still more important compilation than even that which we have just commended; and not the less valuable for coming from a foreign pen, and, therefore, less liable to the prejudices of prepossession and national partialities. Brief as is the sketch

of the Saxon period, it shews (as, indeed, does every part of the work) the depth and accuracy of a very extended research; and breathes throughout not only a learned, but a philosophic spirit, that may justly rank it with the most approved productions of the author's countryman, Vertot, with a pregnancy of allusion, and even, occasionally, a poignancy of sarcasm, that approximates to the style and pertinency of our unrivalled Gibbon. M. Thierry is evidently familiar with many authorities, which our vernacular historians have either overlooked or purposely disregarded; and if he has not disdained occasionally to seek for materials of history in the traditions of bards and minstrels, he has used them as the philosophical historian should use such documents, not to dogmatize on the dates and facts they profess to record, but to illustrate what is obscure in other, not always, perhaps, more authentic records, and present a more lively picture of the habits and sentiments of the people, and the condition of society in the ages to which they refer.

As the object of the author is to trace the causes, and develop the consequences, as well as to record the events of the Norman Conquest, he, very properly, does not confine himself to the mere occurrences of the conflict, the preparations for the invasion, and the struggle through which the conquest was achieved; nor does he, in his introductory chapters, attach his narrative merely to the soil of England. The Normans are as much a portion of his subject as the Anglo-Saxons, and the tribes or nations commingled with them in the composite population of the country. He traces, therefore, with a like discerning spirit, the rise and progress of the Gallo-Norman colony and power; and marks also, with a clearness, in which our historians, in general, have been censurably deficient, the circumstances which had introduced, and progressively extended, Norman influence and Norman innovation into this island, prior to the invasion, and prepared, thereby, the way for that conquest which the arms of William had, otherwise, been inadequate to achieve.

Our limits do not permit us to enter even into the most brief analysis of these important volumes; to follow the author through his philosophical survey of the rise and progress of the contending nations, the causes which prepared and gave success to the invasion—"the last territorial conquest that has taken place in the western part of Europe;" or much less to pursue the narrative through the five epochs of that conquest, from the battle of Hastings, in 1066, to the early part of the thirteenth century, when "Normandy itself, the country of the kings, the nobles, and the military population of England, was separated, by conquest, from the country, to whose conquerors it had given birth." Nor can we even be permitted to do justice to the eight



eight-and-twenty introductory pages, further than to say, that they contain one of the most beautiful specimens of historical disquisition which we ever remember to have seen compressed within so small a compass. We have quoted one short passage from this introduction in our Supplement (see commencement of the article on "the Greek Klephtai," vol. lix., p. 608); and we are free to confess that, if the work had come into our hands before so large a portion of that Supplement had been printed off, we should have devoted to it several pages.

The translator seems to have done justice to his author. The style is elegant, without affectation of superfluous ornament; and, what can rarely be said of modern translations from the French, is pure and genuine English, both in language and construction—unpolluted with gallic phraseology or gallic idiom: a praise which cannot always be given even to the elegant Gibbon.

*A History of England, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Commonwealth.* By JOHN LINGARD, D.D. Vol. VI. 4to., containing the Reigns of James I. and Charles I.—This is another of those works whose tardy appearance we lament; as in the Supplement we might have given it a much larger consideration than is practicable in our monthly number. Here we can do little more than announce its appearance, and bear our testimony that, to the extent to which we have been enabled to carry our examinations, it appears to be written in the same temperate and candid spirit with the preceding volumes, and with the same apparent diligence in the quest of original documents and authorities. We see no reason to withhold our credit from the assertion, when the author says, in the prefixed advertisement to these sheets—

In composing them, the writer has scrupulously adhered to his former plan, joining the same distrust of modern, with the same attention to original, authorities. It has also been his endeavour to hold, with a steady hand, the balance between the contending parties, and to delineate, with equal fidelity, the virtues and vices of the principal actors, whether they supported the pretensions of the crown, or fought for the liberties of the people. Having no political partialities to gratify, he knows not of any temptation, which was likely, in this respect, to seduce him from the straight line of his duty.

In repelling the jealousy "that he may occasionally be swayed by religious prepossessions," he appeals to the unsatisfactory result of Mr. Todd's attempt to rescue the memory of Archbishop Cranmer; and we confess ourselves to be of opinion, that few of the hot, or of the politic polemics and theologians of those times, of either party, will be much exalted in estimation, by the severity of a scrupulous appeal to authentic documents. The contests of theology are little calculated, we

fear, to fortify integrity, or amend the hearts and morals of those who engage in them. And though, in reading history, even where, as in the pages of Dr. Lingard, we see no reason to impeach the moral candour of the writer, we have always an eye, not only to those inevitable partialities with which a man, even unconsciously, inclines his belief to those of his own party and persuasion, but also to the circumstance, that the documents most favourable to that party are, also, generally speaking, most accessible to the writer; and therefore we do not, upon all points, go all the length with Dr. Lingard, any more than with any other historian; nor can we yet persuade ourselves, that all his extenuations on one side, or his less favourable colourings on the other, are so completely accurate as he himself, we doubt not, believes them to be; yet, we must say, that we have found much more reason to be satisfied with his representations, in general, of these matters, than we have usually been with those of the generality of our previous, though Protestant, historians. In the history of the Gunpowder-plot, for example, in the present volume (a tempting theme for Catholic partiality), we discover no cloven foot; and, assuredly, much less appearance of "extenuating any thing," than we do in other accounts of "setting down much in malice."

Dr. Lingard, naturally enough, gives more credit than we should do to the autobiography of a Jesuit's Journal; as he had before to the extenuations of Dunstan, in the story of Edwy and Elgiva; but we assure him he does not give a whit less to the Machiavelian artifices, and murderous calumnies of those crown lawyers, who, in cases of this description, always seem to think that they are feed, not to promote justice, but to shed blood, upon which, like vampires, they are to feed and fatten. Dr. L. notices, also, the controversial assault upon him by the Edinburgh Reviewers, and their "laboured eulogium upon Hume;" upon which we shall only say, that Dr. L. can have nothing to fear from the comparison; and that not all the nationality, nor all the talent of the Edinburgh Reviewers, can long uphold the historical reputation of their idolized countryman. The day is not far distant, when Hume's England will be only read as an ingenious and eloquent political romance.

But as the volume before us treats also of that important political period, which embraces the rise and progress of the great Civil War between the King and Parliament (usually, but improperly, called the Great Rebellion), and terminates with the death of the king; our readers will, perhaps, be desirous of knowing with what temper the historian speaks of the event. We close, therefore, our hasty notice (for, of such a work, we cannot call it a review) with



with an extract from his concluding observations.

"Such was the end of the unfortunate Charles Stuart, an awful lesson to the possessors of royalty, to watch the growth of public opinion, and to moderate their pretensions, in conformity with the reasonable desires of their subjects. Had he lived at a more early period, when the sense of wrong was quickly subdued by the habit of submission, his reign would probably have been marked by fewer violations of the national liberties. It was resistance that made him a tyrant. The spirit of the people refused to yield to the encroachments of authority; and one act of oppression placed him under the necessity of committing another, till he had revived and enforced all those odious prerogatives, which, though usually claimed, were but sparingly exercised, by his predecessors. For some years his efforts seemed successful: but the Scottish insurrection revealed the delusion; he had parted with the real authority of a king, when he forfeited the confidence and affection of his subjects.

"But while we blame the illegal measures of Charles, we ought not to screen from censure the subsequent conduct of his principal opponents. From the moment that war seemed inevitable, they acted as if they thought themselves absolved from all obligations of honour and honesty. They never ceased to inflame the passions of the people by misrepresentation and calumny: they exercised a power far more arbitrary and formidable than had ever been claimed by the king; they punished summarily, on mere suspicion, and without attention to the forms of law; and by their committees they established in every county a knot of petty tyrants, who disposed, at will, of the liberty and property of the inhabitants. Such anomalies may perhaps be inseparable from the jealousies, the resentments, and the heart-burnings, which are engendered in civil commotions: but certain it is, that right and justice had seldom been more wantonly outraged, than they were by those who professed to have drawn the sword in defence of right and justice."

*An Inquiry into the present State of the Civil Law of England. By JOHN MILLER, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, 8vo.*—If the parliamentary reformers, with all their zeal and exertions, have done little yet towards opening any prospect of a practical extension of the suffrages of the people, or purifying the representation in the House of Commons, those exertions, nevertheless, have not been made in vain. The bold and incessant attacks which have been made, during the general agitation of the question, upon the various departments of misgovernment, more or less connected with the present system of a representation, independent of the votes of the people, professed to be represented, have awakened a general spirit of inquiry into the state of the administration of our respective institutions, which has opened the eyes of the nation to many abuses, heretofore perceived, or regarded only by the individuals who were immediate and personal sufferers by them; and, even by such, but little understood in their causes, and not unfrequently referred to incidental and personal sources, instead of being attributed to imperfections and corruptions in the very state and organization of the institutions themselves.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 413.

The case is now, by these means, essentially altered; and, for moral influence on the characters of sufferers and complainers themselves, as well as for political purposes of general application and probability of redress, that alteration is equally for the better. Instead of inflaming our minds with personal rancour against individuals (as against the professors of the law, for example, who are really, generally speaking, a great deal better than, from the state of the laws themselves, and the established modes of administering them, could rationally be expected), we now direct our inquiries to the nature and organization of the institutions under which those individuals are compelled to act; and imperfections, absurdities and mischievous incongruities are laid open in every direction: so glaring, indeed, that individuals and numerous masses of people, who would even recoil, with loyal horror and indignation, from the imputation of being what are politically called Reformers (or, in the cant of courtly corruption, Radicals and Jacobins), cannot shut their eyes against them. And it is curious enough, upon some occasions, to hear persons who, from station in life, and the habitudes of association, think themselves good high church-and-king courtiers, nevertheless express themselves in such terms, relative to such particular parts of the all-lauded institution of things as they are, as, some thirty years ago, might have rendered them suspected of being candidates for co-partnership in the honourable distinction of safe-custody in his Majesty's castle—the Tower, or the auxiliary fortress in the neighbourhood of the Old Bailey.

Among the rest, the abuses (or, to speak more correctly, the absurd forms, processes and constitutions) of certain of our courts of law and equity, with their ridiculous and vexatious fictions and technicalities, originating in slavish barbarism, and improved into immeasurable worseness by the trick-sical subtleties of modern sophistry, have not escaped severe scrutiny and animadversion; and, in the volume we are now noticing, we have the testimony and the sentiments of a gentleman (evidently no Jacobin or Radical, but) of the identical profession of the law itself, appealing to the sense of the Legislature and the nation, both as to the extent and nature of the evils complained of, and the necessity of speedy redress. One grand and obstinate obstruction, however, he seems to find in the way and prospect of such remedy; and, as we believe that the generality of those whose attentions have been turned to the subject, and who have noticed the fate, and the manner of the fate, of all the efforts that have been made to bring the question to fair issue, will be prepared to agree with him on this point, he shall state it in his own words:

"Lord Eldon came into power at a conjuncture when the decided change which was taking place in the



the texture of society, wealth, commerce, and population of the country, indicated that a greater change in our law and legal institutions would soon become desirable, than had taken place at any antecedent period of our history. Had he prompted, promoted, or superintended this great work, the length of his reign, and extent of his influence, would have enabled him to bring it almost, or altogether, to its completion, and thus to have left a monument to his memory, which it falls to the lot of few individuals to have the power of erecting. Unfortunately for the country, and his own reputation, he has pursued a totally opposite course. Feeling that his strength did not lie in the depth and comprehensiveness of his general views, so much as in the extent of his acquaintance with the minutiae of precedent and practice, and perceiving also that the surest way of continuing in place is to abstain from all innovation, his love of power, combined with his love of superiority, induce him to withhold from all decided improvements himself, and to look with an unfavourable eye on those which were proposed by others. In this course he has invariably persevered. It can hardly be expected that confirmed habits and opinions should be changed at 75."—"It is probable that, at this moment, Lord Eldon has no conception of the sentiments which are almost universally entertained of his judicial administration, either by the persons who frequent his Court, or by those who are capable of judging out of it."—"It is one of his greatest misfortunes, that through life he has made age, submissiveness, and mediocrity, the passports to his favour, and has as studiously kept aloof from men of liberal and independent minds, as he has kept them aloof from him."—"With all the knowledge, industry, and sagacity which Lord Eldon possesses, he is even now grievously hindering the law as a science, and has done an injury to it as a profession which is almost irreparable. While he feels no reluctance to testify the sense he entertains of the errors and imperfections of the law and its procedure, with the most unaccountable inconsistency he omits no opportunity of ridiculing and resisting every attempt which is made for its rectification."

The following, however, is, we hope, prophetic:

"The government will at length see the indispensable necessity of no longer permitting the obstinacy or procrastination of one man to stand in the way of the wants and wishes of a whole people. The fountains of inquiry and discussion have been opened, the streams of information which they are sending forth are augmenting and collecting; and whether he resigns his office or retains it, he must either yield to the current, or with all his doubts and difficulties he will find himself carried away before it."

*Memoirs of Mr. William Veitch, and George Brysson, written by themselves: with other Narratives illustrative of the History of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution. To which are added, Biographical Sketches and Notes by THOMAS M'CRIE, D.D.* 8vo.—To those who are not already satiated with exhibitions, historical and romantic, of the days of the covenant—the reciprocal persecutions of bigotry and fanaticism, and the austere and the licentious mockeries of holy blasphemy and religious immorality—of the saints and the orthodoxers of church and state, who for half a century, in this country, "played the fantastic ape (and tiger too) before high heaven, and made the angels weep"—here

are more documents, bearing the stamp of authenticity. These autobiographies have been written for the self-justification of *suffering saints*, and the exposure of the cruel oppressions of *Babylonish Episcopacy*; but, in the eye of considerate reason, they are equally disgraceful to both—equally demonstrative how far the abuses of religious pretension, under whatever denomination, may operate to the extinction of every moral light of the understanding, and every sympathy that should mollify and adorn our nature; and how far they may minister to the selfishness of tyrannic pride, the lust of power, and the exercise of the most ruthless dominion over the property, persons, feelings, natural affections, and very thoughts of our fellow-men. Verily, in any other point of view, we think our historic shelves are overcrowded already with historic, anecdotic and biographic lumber relative to the period to which this bulky volume refers.

*A Treatise on Christian Doctrine, compiled from the Holy Scriptures alone. By JOHN MILTON. Translated from the original. By CHARLES R. SUMNER, M. A. Librarian and Historiographer to his Majesty, and Prebendary of Canterbury.* 4to.—This is a translation of the MS. which was found, by Mr. Lemon, in the Treasury Gallery of Whitehall, together with the Latin Letters written officially by Milton to foreign princes and states during his secretaryship. As such it will be read with particular interest, by the admirers of the divine bard—who was, indeed, not less a theologian than a patriot and a poet. The ladies, of course, will be particularly amused and instructed by his matrimonial divinity—his *orthodox* canons of authority and obedience, and his demonstrations of the divine right of husbands to absolute sovereignty over their wives ("For the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man; neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man"—1 Cor. xi. 8 & 9.—"I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence!"—1 Tim. ii. 12.—"Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee!"—Gen. iii. 16. &c. &c. !!!) but also to have, if it pleaseth them, more wives, at a time, than one. To be serious, this latter is, upon Old Testament grounds, at least, rather a puzzling question for the orthodox; and Milton is not the only English theologian who has upheld, with great learning and by scriptural authority, the christian lawfulness of polygamy. Some thirty or five and thirty years ago, the Rev. Dr. Maddan marred his own promotion in the church by his "*Thelephora*; or a treatise on Female Ruin;" but his book has never been answered. Perhaps, however, it requires no answer. We need not Moses and the prophets to convince us, in this country at least, that the settled order of society, the well-being of offspring and the happiness



happiness of the sexual union, are best promoted by the devoted singleness of attachment, and undivided affection.

*The Roman Nights at the Tomb of the Scipios, translated from the Italian of Verri.* 2 Vols. 12mo. These volumes have never before been translated into our language, although, from the historical facts related, and the reasoning on the results, the vindication and condemnation of many of the actions of the Scipios, &c. so contrary to the received opinion, renders them not only interesting, but highly instructive. And notwithstanding that the translator has been guilty of the timid error of being too literal for the grace of English idiom, and the flattery and politeness of Cicero and Demosthenes become, in his English, somewhat bombastic, and even ridiculous, the work might, by careful revision, assume a respectable station among the literature of its class; and even as it is, it is worthy of some attention. It is well known on the Continent, there being few languages into which it has not been translated; which makes it the more to be regretted that it has not fallen into better hands in England.

*The French Master, containing a French Grammar, with Questions and Exercises on the different Rules of it,—a Series of French and English Dialogues, and Selection of French Fables, with a small Dictionary, wherein all the words of the Fables are given with their English Significations;—* by E. DUVARD. 12mo. 2d Edit. It is truly said, that if good sense be to be found in the progress of a work, strong traces of it will appear in the preface. The author of the present little work (he seems very fearful lest, as a grammar, its small size should be an objection;—but we do not think that he need be very apprehensive on this account) has borne this in mind, and we find much pleasure in making short extracts from the remarks with which he has introduced it.

"It should never be forgotten, that the grand end of Education, in all its branches, is to teach ideas, not words alone,"

whence he concludes, that

"The study of languages . . . . . is one of the best calculated to form their judgment, by the constant exercise in which it keeps their reasoning faculties."

Having entered upon a brief detail of the contents, he truly observes:

"It is not possible to give a correct idea of French pronunciation to an English person, by Rules, since there are sounds in the French language that have no equivalent in the English" (and vice versâ).

"The Introduction to the Grammar, merely contains a French Alphabet, with some account of the accents and other signs by which the sounds of French letters are influenced."

The remainder of the preface is principally taken up by a refutation of the modest assertion contained in Mr. Cobbett's Best of all French Grammars, that "nothing could be learned from any other, while every-

thing might be gained from his." Mr. Duvard proclaims "the writer of the book called 'Cobbett's Grammar,' totally ignorant of the language."

This short preface is followed by an address to his pupils, nearly at the commencement of which he states, "all my efforts to teach will be of little avail, if you do not assist;"—he also says to them, that "if, in translating, they have not made sense, they may be certain they are in the wrong."

Generally speaking, we like this little book: but, perhaps, the author has not always clearly made out his own position. It certainly is curious, after Mr. D. has shown that words, though the same to the eye, have different significations, which is further demonstrated by detailed example,—to find at the end of the volume an advertisement of a Dictionary ("preparing for Press") containing this phrase: "Several thousand words and idiotisms will be added." We might too disagree with the assertion that, "translating from a foreign language into your own, is a matter of little difficulty,"—but as the *Grammar*, which it precedes, seems well arranged and concise, we will not press the point.

*Le Trésor de L'Ecolier Français; or the Art of Translating English into French, by means of an English and French Index at the end of the Book, of all the Words contained in the Trésor; being a Compendium of the most useful Words used in Conversation; in order to acquire both a Theoretical and Practical or Colloquial Knowledge of that Language. On a New System. Unknown to Modern Teachers. A work intended only for those who have learned the first rudiment of that Language; by Monsieur LOUIS FENWICK DE PORQUET, (a Parisian). Chelmsford. Printed for the Author—and by subscription.*

The author has probably found something wonderfully new and efficacious in his system, of which we can perceive no traces:—but, however, we, too, call upon those who have not yet "learned the first rudiments of the language," to beware lest they place too much confidence in this imperceptible discovery,—for such it was not intended, and we are apt to think that we only act a friendly part in advising others to seek elsewhere for further information.

*Theory and Practice of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, and Conservatories.* 8vo. This is one of that valuable class of works which we always hail with satisfaction, on account of their practical utility to society in general. Although "the proper management of a fire" is presumed to be well understood by every cobk-maid in the kingdom; yet its economical management, and the principles on which the combustion of fuel depends, is either very little known or practised in the ordinary consumption of fuel in our dwelling-houses. The author has given us,

under a popular scientific view, chapters on the nature of different kinds of fuel, so as to enable every one to estimate the value and salubrity of different species in the process of combustion. Of the effect of artificial lights, and of animal respiration, in depraving the air; with the best means of obviating its deleterious agency. Of the effect of animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction, &c. &c., and which we particularly recommend to the administrators of our local police: as well as the whole of the chapter on the "Ventilation of Public Buildings."

The second (or practical) part of the volume (which is illustrated by numerous copper-plate and wood engravings) gives a description of all the various stoves and grates at present in use, including one of a novel kind and of considerable ingenuity, according to the plate and description—"for the purposes of economizing fuel and preventing smoke in dwelling-houses."

The latter portion of the volume treats of the mode of heating buildings of all kinds by air-flues and by steam-pipes: together with some original remarks on the process of vegetation, and the construction and management of garden-stoves and conservatories, which are well worthy the perusal of all persons interested.

In short, the whole work contains a mass of valuable information, both theoretical and practical, on a very important branch of our domestic and civil economy.

*A Compendium of Mechanics; or Text-book for Engineers, Mill-wrights, Machine-makers, Founders, Smiths, &c. containing Practical Rules and Tables connected with the Steam-engine, Water-wheel, Force-pumps, and Mechanics in general: also, Examples for each Rule, calculated in common Decimal Arithmetic, which renders this Treatise particularly adapted for the Use of Operative Mechanics.* By J. BRUNTON. With Plates, 2d Edition, Improved and Enlarged. Glasgow.—Here, again, we have liberal promise; but it is no part of our intention to co-estimate the works of Mr. Brunton and Mons. Porquet: in short, though not of the class to which the utilities of this work are peculiarly addressed, we thank Mr. B. for his very useful little volume, and heartily rejoice that he has been encouraged to persevere in his labours; and we sincerely participate his gratification in knowing "that his work has accomplished the end for which it was intended."

Ἄι του Ανακρεοντος Ωδαι, και τα της Σαπφους, και τα του Αλκαίου Δειψανα. *The Odes of Anacreon: with the Fragments of Sappho and Alcaeus. Literally Translated in English Prose.* By THOMAS ORGER, LL.D.—This neat little volume (rather a monument of Mr. Richard Taylor's typographical than Dr. Orger's

classical ability) contains the original text of some of the odes and fragments, together with, as the title-page has it, a *literal* prose translation, concerning which the author speaks thus in his brief "advertisement," which, therefore, we quote entire—

"The following translation being intended for young students, it is hoped the casual reader will admit the necessity of a version purely literal, and overlook the consequent inelegance of the style."

Now, as *casual* readers, we do admit this *necessity*; and, had the version been *purely literal*, would have overlooked *consequent inelegance*: but, unfortunately, we think that the *version*, while *more literal*, might have been *more elegant*. Instances of this might easily be given; but, lest (so doing) we should seem to lay too much stress on *verbal* differences, let it suffice to say, that Dr. O. does not appear always to enter into the sweet and beautifully simple enthusiasm of the Teian Lyrist.

*The Country Vicar; the Bride of Thrybergh; and other Poems.* 12mo.—If the critic hath really a vivid perception of poetic beauty—of the imaginative and the impassioned,—if he be capable of luxuriating in the creations of fancy and the emanations of soul and feeling, and hath therewithal a fine perception of rhythmical and euphonic harmony (and if he hath not these, what right has he to criticise poetry?)—how lamentable is his lot, when called to the perusal of 192 pages of crabbed collocation and prosing inanity, to which the arrangements of the printer alone assign the semblance of verse; or in which, at best, doggrel without humour supplies the absence of wit and harmony, and counted fingers endeavour to supply the functions of deficient ears! Could it be wonderful, if, after wading through nine pages without being able to meet with any thing better than

"But, finding all his efforts vain,  
To drag it when beyond the plain,  
Since now an ascent rough and high  
Does in his homeward pathway lie;  
He breathless stops,"

he should become breathless, and stop too, with some apprehension of being as effectually choked, in the attempt to give utterance to such versification, as the luckless sheep-stealer who is the subject of this *poetical* episode, was by the noose with which he had fastened his resisting prey to his own neck. We, however, after taking a little breath, did venture to proceed; and although, two pages farther on, our ears were again assailed by the same misplaced *ás*. or *ass*, where (fearful omen!)

"On the left a hanging wood,  
Conspicuous on an ascent stood,"

we dragged on with the Country Vicar through about twenty pages more. Then, indeed, quailing at the prospect of between fifty and sixty other like pages that still remained, we even parted company from downright fatigue,



fatigue, and sought for recreation in the lighter paths of lyric and impromptu. But, alas! the parterre was as dull as the high road. We found no fragrance in the flowers, and the creaking of a "chimney top" was the best substitute for the harmony that should have breathed "above, below, and all around." So we ventured once again upon a prolix ditty, "The Bride of Thrybergh;" the versification of which we found almost as harmonious as the name, and the interest of the story almost upon a par with the versification. We got through, however, in some sort of way, almost to the catastrophe where

"the wounded knight awoke  
From sleep which seemed his last, and spoke,  
As wild he looked the attendants on,—  
"Where, where is my Edwina gone?"  
Here was he interrupted by  
Edwina's shriek of ecstasy,"—

But finding that

"Th' emotions sweet, which then her breast  
With such o'erwhelming power possessed,  
The lovely maiden quite oppressed,"

we even left her most ungallantly, with her wounded knight, to her attendants and her hartshorn:—i. e. we shut the book without reading the two remaining pages. We suspect that the generality of readers will make shorter work of it.

*The Maid of the Greek Isle; Lyrics, &c.* 12mo. That the singular genius and splendid reputation of Byron should have produced a new school of poetry was inevitable: almost equally was it inevitable that the scholars, in general, should imitate only the defects of the master. His excellencies originated in his extraordinary power, and what may be called his almost equally extraordinary adventures. These cannot be taught: they are out of the reach of imitation. It is not merely dishing up the fragments of a story of rape and murder, with a Giaour and a Pirate and a Rock, that will make a Byronic poem; nor the adoption of a few oriental names and words that will secure his affluence of imagination; any more than brewing harsh compounds of "storm-wrought graves," and "storm-wrought lightnings," and "storm-scared seagulls," and "night-shrouded deeds," and "night-shrouded brows," &c., will give his nervous energy of style; or, than inverted accents, or the disregard of numbers and prosodial quantities will transfuse his varied and expressive harmony. The beauties of Byron's versification resulted from the fine perceptions of his ear; his irregularities, and even negligencies, from his rapidity and careless confidence. What labour of scholarship can imitate these? Of such affiances of prose and nonsense as the following, we might produce instances enough:

"The scream of the storm-scared seagull,  
Was ne'er so sadly musical!"

If the poet can find music in such screams, it would be unreasonable to look

for it in his verses. But let us give one fair specimen: and without affirming that there is nothing better, or flattering the reader that he will find nothing worse, we may roundly assert that it is a fair specimen of the author's style.

"While thus in stirless trance she lay,  
Like frozen flower on Winter's day,  
While heedlessly her arm is thrown  
Round her conductor's blood-stain'd one,  
While with unconscious clasp she press'd  
Her guiltless, to his guilty breast,  
Like rainbow round the tempest's wrath."

The frozen flower on winter's day, and the rainbow round the tempest's wrath, are phenomena, we suppose, which the poet has alone beheld; and both of them undoubtedly were very like "a guiltless, press'd to a guilty breast;" but the substantive use of the numeral, the "conductor's blood-stain'd one", for "blood-stain'd arm," though it cannot boast the same originality, is neither from the school of Byron nor of Scott, (who by the way seems also to be one of our tyro's models)! but from the lack-a-daisical one of a very different master, who, with a prosing simpleness all his own, sweetens lengthy inanities with the barley-sugar of affectation.

Of the Lyrics, &c. which follow, the author himself shall be the reviewer. He tell us that "though he certainly wrote not a line of poetry till he was in love, and though love is the pure Castalian spring," many of these were composed "before he knew prosody and composition;" that "they were, of course, critically incorrect, as well as radically poor;" and that his "friends and loves will find they have received no alteration since." Now if this be the case, which we have certainly no disposition to controvert, why are they published? Is it fair and honest to get seven shillings out of the reader's pocket by a catching title-page, and then tell him, by a preface in the middle of the book, how it happens that it is not worth reading? Of all authorial sins against common sense and fair dealing, one of the most unpardonable is an apologetical preface.

*The Troubadour and other Poems.* By L. E. L., "Author of the *Improvisatrice*."—We confine ourselves, for the present, to the mere announcement of this volume; for we have not yet had time for a critical perusal, and Miss Landon is worthy of considerate animadversion—worthy of having her fame and her talents rescued from the overlaying adulation of those who disgrace, not exalt her, by ill-written panegyrics and indiscriminate adulations—which look to the judicious like interested puffs; and to herself, if she have not the good taste to despise them, can only act as intoxications of the ear that pervert the inward sense. She has in fact great poetic beauties, but she has also faults; and if we can find time in our next, we will shew her how highly we estimate her merits, by the freedom with

with which we point out to her her defects.

*Joanna of Richmond. A Poem, in Six Cantos, with Notes. By SILVESTER PETYT. 12mo. London: Published for the Author, —to which is added in manuscript (for private friends).—Published for private friends! But why then intrude this private publicity upon a poor devil of a reviewer? We are no private friends whom Mr. Silvester Petyt, or Silvester Daggerwood, or any other Silvester, should expect to wade through between two and three thousand lines of measured prose, most regularly dull, with no other atonement than a succession of rhymes, certainly unusually accurate, though sometimes degenerating into such mere echoes as *pressed* and *expressed*, without venting at least some little anger at such waste of our time. We will give, however, Mr. Petyt's *other* friends a single taste of his never-varying style; and, then let them, at their leisure, if so they list, turn to the perusal of the whole.*

"Bewilder'd in the fancies which I dream'd,  
Two leagues were pass'd, ere one behind me seem'd;  
The spot, where dwelt a man esteem'd for worth,  
Though but a yeoman, and of lowly birth,  
My steed had gain'd;—his greeting joy express'd,  
So well his suit, the valued yeoman press'd,  
I could not but agree the night to spend  
Within the cot where liv'd my humble friend."

*The Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. Thick 8vo.—Though a good deal of moral quackery has mingled with the plans and projects for penitentiaries, the conversion of felons, and regulations and reformation of criminal laws and prison discipline; and, although it cannot be denied, that in many instances a most undue and pernicious degree of power has been thrown, by new regulations, into the hands of those functionaries likely, almost above all others, to abuse it—we mean, of course, what is most improperly called the unpaid magistracy—\* yet we must be content, in this, as in other matters, to take the evil with the good; and we are thoroughly convinced of the advantages resulting, and likely to result, from the public attention that has been called to these subjects. The report, before us, is entitled to very general regard, both as a well-written memoir upon the history of the progress of criminal jurisprudence in this country, and for the numerous details of local facts, in the Appendix. And no one, we suppose, will call in question the statements in the resolutions of the meeting of the Society—*

"That a great number of the Prisons in question, although designed by law for the correction of the offender, are in fact so many public establishments for the growth and encouragement of crime, in which humanity is violated, and decency out-

\* No service so dear as that which is done for nothing.

raged." And "That it is impossible to regard, but with great interest and compassion, the condition of many hundred boys in the metropolis, who derive their daily subsistence from the commission of crime. That the situation of those who on their discharge from prison are desirous of abandoning their vicious courses, but who are perfectly destitute, has a strong claim as well on the interests as on the benevolence of the community."

## FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

### FRANCE.

*Lettre de Fénelon à Louis XVI. Correspondence between Fenelon and Louis XIV. with a Fac-simile; by M. A. D. RENOARD; Paris, 1825, 8vo.—This is truly a monument of literary, historical, and political curiosity. Published when doubts of its existence had long prevailed, published too with every appearance of authenticity, a large and vexatious gap in the *Works of Fenelon* will thus be filled up. "A piece of this importance, so imperiously demanded by history," says the editor in his advertisement, "calls for particular care and fidelity in editing, that it may be worthy of its illustrious author, of the gravity of the subjects treated of, and of the motives by which it has been dictated." This beautiful little volume is embellished with a vignette of Louis XIV., the portrait of Fenelon, and a very exact *fac-simile* of the first page of his MS.; but still its principal attraction will be found in the letter itself of the Archbishop of Cambray. This letter has hitherto been so little known, that, notwithstanding our extremely circumscribed limits, we will venture to enter into a short detail of its object and plan. Fenelon, little dazzled by the brilliant exploits of Louis, and moved by the complaints of the people, utters, to one of the most absolute despots that even France has ever groaned under, the whole undisguised truth. After a short exordium, he introduces this address.*

"You were born, Sire, with a heart, just and equitable; but those, among whom you have been educated, have taught you that the art of ruling consisted in suspicious jealousy, estrangement from virtue, dread of excellence and all superior merit, relish for cringing and servile sycophants, haughtiness, and attention to your own interests alone."

The intrigues of courtiers to augment the power of the king; the flagrant injustice, by them unblushingly committed, not only towards their countrymen, but towards foreigners; the ancient axioms of government giving way to the royal caprice; the public robberies, disguised under the name of conquests, defended by pretexts of ridiculous frivolity; and the real impotence of the prince, surrounded by hosts of bold bad men, who tyrannized under his name; finally the just jealousy, and the league of foreign courts;—these are the topics that inspire the loyal zeal, the patriotic love of Fenelon.

The



The picture given of the French interior presents truths still more bold, painted in colours even yet more sombre :

"The people.....is overwhelmed with sickness and despair. Sedition gradually illumines her torch, in every part ;.....popular commotion, long unheard-of, becomes frequent ;.....you are reduced to the shameful extremity, either of leaving sedition unpunished, and letting it, with impunity, enlarge its ranks, or of inhumanly massacring those whom you have driven to despair, by tearing from their lips, by imposts for the support of war, the bread which they have earned by sweat of brow."

And, amid this deplorable state, the prince remained wilfully blind ; he wanted resources, and dared not see ; he perceived not his fatal errors ; he continued ignorant of what the world well knew, that the lofty prelate who had enchained his confidence (*Harlay de Chanvallon*, archbishop of Paris) was "corrupt, scandalous, incorrigible, false, malignant, artful, inimical to all virtue, an offence to good men ;" that his confessor (*Père Lachaise*) "dreaded substantial virtue, and only loved the loose and immoral ; that he was jealous of his authority.... that he stretched it to its utmost limits,.... that he was duped by those who flattered him and made him little presents," &c.

We should, at least, have hoped that *Madame de Maintenon* and the *Duc de Beauvilliers* would have undeceived the king ; "but their feebleness and timidity dishonoured them, and scandalized the whole world....evil, evil to them that speak not the truth ; evil to you, who are not worthy to hear the truth."

So says the animated bishop of Cambray ;—but we must take our leave of this important document.

## ITALY.

*Saggio sulla storia delle Matematiche, &c.*—*Essay on the History of Mathematics, enriched with select Biographical Notices, for the use of Youth.* By Prof. P. FRANCHINI.—Lucca, 1822, 8vo.—The great merit of this work is its conciseness. After a brief history of mathematics from the earliest ages, follows a particular account of the arithmetic of the Greeks, imitated from the Hebrews and Phœnicians ; and, with Cossali, Prof. Franchini agrees that Vieta (master of requests to Queen Margaret of France, born 1540—died 1603) was not the inventor of algebra (he only introduced the use of literal symbols for known quantities). He assigns the honour of this invention, after Diophantus (the real inventor, a mathematician of Alexandria) and the Arabians, to Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa, who lived in the twelfth century. Statistics, particularly, and many other sciences, are mentioned with much precision ; and the whole is concluded by biographical notices, in which many omissions must, of course, be pardoned. A *History of Mathematics*, from the days of Newton to our own, is a desideratum.

## GERMANY.

*Geschichte des Ost-Gothischen Reiches in Italien.*—*History of the kingdom of Ostrogoths in Italy.* By J. C. F. MANSO.—Breslau, 1824, 8vo.—M. Manso has already given many separate dissertations on this subject. The present work commences with a general view of the Western empire, at the time when Theodoric entered Italy ; and proceeds with some general remarks on the Goths, and the extent of the empire of Ostrogoths, and the alliances of Theodoric with the Emperor of Greece, and with other states. The second section is allotted to the political and civil state of Italy, its administration, finance and agriculture. The third treats of the successors of Theodoric, to the deposition of Theodatus. The fourth, of the misfortunes of the Goths under Vitiges, Ildibad and Eraric, until the accession of Totila and the retreat of Cassiodorus. The fifth completes the history of the Goths ; and the sixth treats of the state of Italy :—fifteen dissertations are added, on subjects which could not properly be introduced in the body of the work, and would have overloaded the notes.

*Phantasiegemälde.*—*Fancy Pieces.* By Dr. GEORGES DIERING ; 1824. *Frankfort on the Maine.*—This seems to be a work upon the plan of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, in which the author has introduced the historical characters of Francis I., Eleonora queen of Portugal, married to this prince, and Charles the Vth., around whom figure all the eminent knights, ladies, and learned men of the French court. The constable Montmorency, the Countess Chateaubriand, the Duchess d'Etampes, and the Marchioness de Canaples, are the principal actors in a court intrigue against the queen and her detested favourites and the constable, who is too susceptible of the beauty and virtues of this princess. On a more extended plan, courtiers of an inferior order are exhibited : Albert, lute-player to the king, the celebrated fool Triboulet, and the astrologer Rollo. The first is attached to Annette, and has for his rival the Portuguese queen's dwarf Coquelicot. The periodical press of Germany extends its instructive efforts to every branch of science, but all we can do here is to notice its activity.

## DENMARK.

*Grundtsdk, &c.*—*A Sketch of Slavonian Mythology.* By M. INGEMANN.—Copenhagen, 1824.—This little pamphlet was published on the occasion of the public examination of the College of Soroe ; but it has a more general interest : it tends, in conjunction with the author's late poem, "Waldemar the Great," to illuminate a very obscure period of northern history.

*Spanish Sproglaere, &c.*—*Spanish Grammar, on a new plan.* By M. RASH.—Copenhagen, 8vo.—This is the first Spanish Grammar published in the Danish language, and is the work of a man justly celebrated,  
from

from whom other performances are eagerly expected.

*Rotvelsk Lexicon, af Dorph.—Wiburg, (N. Jutland.)*—This is a little dictionary of the language of robbers, by means of which they communicate between themselves in speech or writing, whenever occasion requires. In Jutland there are still hordes of vagabonds, similar to our gipsies, distinguished by a language and kind of constitution of their own, and by many customs resembling pagan superstitions. The people call them *Kjelhinger*, or *rogues*, and their language (which seems Egyptian in its origin) the *language of rogues*. This dictionary will, perhaps, be a new instrument towards suppressing the disorders caused by these vagabonds.

*Smaadigte, &c.—Fugitive Poetry. By CLASSEN-HORN; translated from the Swedish into Danish, by M. RAHBEC. Copenhagen, 1824.*—Count de Horn, implicated in the conspiracy against Gustavus III. of Sweden, was exiled, together with some other distinguished men. Having changed his name to Classen-Horn, he came to Copenhagen to end his days, where he only lived two years. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him; and was endowed with a mind, at once profound and lively, with extensive knowledge, interesting conversation, and amiable dispositions. He was a profound mathematician, spoke French and German like his native language; was acquainted with the antient languages, and the literature of Europe, and was besides a celebrated poet and musician. He published his *Fugitive Poetry* some years before his death, at Copenhagen, for the amusement of his friends; and, to be known only by them, instead of his name prefixed his portrait. Of this collection, M. Rahbek has just published a translation.

#### SWEDEN.

*Redovisning och Berätseller, &c. An Account of, and Reports by, the Society for the Advancement of Mutual Instruction, at an Annual General Meeting, on the 19th May, 1824; Stockholm, 8vo. pamph.*—This little work, which is addressed to the Society for the Melioration of Elementary Instruction at Paris, contains, 1. a list of those honourable persons to whom the direction of the affairs of the society is confided, at the head of which we find *Count Jacques de la Gardie*, Lieutenant General, president; and *M. Ch. de Rosenstein*, Archbishop of Sweden, vice-president; 2. a list of *forty-one* ordinary members of the society; 3. an account of the operations of the board of direction; 4. a general report of the progress of the society. Since its formation the society has met with zealous and flattering support from the friends of education; but in the years 1823-4, this was peculiarly the case. Many members of the Diet openly espoused the

cause, and the king addressed a circular to all the consistory courts of the kingdom, recommending the adoption of the plan, not only in towns, but villages or other localities. A correspondence with Paris, London, Brussels, and Copenhagen has been entered on; and, through the good offices of Dr. Sorensen, Bishop of Christiana, with Norway. A number of elementary tablets, proportioned to the wants of their schools, have been published, and a *Manual for the use of Instructors in the Swedish Schools of Mutual Instruction* is in preparation. Sixty new schools have been formed, in one of which young girls are clothed, and carefully and religiously instructed: likewise, an extract of receipts and expenditure, together with a list of the members of the society at the time of meeting, and a discourse by M. Thyxell, keeper of the records, upon the utility of the system, have been published.

#### RUSSIA.

*Cours de Littérature, &c.—A Course of Ancient and Modern Literature, containing a complete Treatise on Poetry, extracted from the best Critiques and Commentators; enriched with many Quotations and Selections from different Poets, in French, Latin, Greek, Russian, English, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. By P. HENNEQUIN.—Moscow, 1821-22, 4 vols. 8vo.*—It commences with Marmontel's "*Histoire de la Poésie*," of which M. Hennequin says, that if the perusal alarms the indolent mind, and leaves it cold and careless to the real treasures of poetry, he may throw down the book—it is useless to persist—for not only will he never be a poet, but he will even be too ignoble duly to admire those who are truly great. The author next gives a clear and concise definition of the poetic art; then passes to the origin of poetry, and determines the end of poetry to be "to instruct and amuse at the same time." The author points out three faculties, whence result all literary talent, and which may be called *qualities necessary to a poet*: they are mind, imagination, and sentiment; it is their union, in a greater or less degree, which constitutes genius; and M. Hennequin adjudges—that "mind is the eye of Genius—imagination and sentiment, his wings." M. Hennequin concludes his preliminary instructions by remarks on *poetical manners* and *poetical pictures*, referring whatever relates to passion, style and imagery, &c. to his *Course of Rhetoric*, published at Moscow in 1818. The rest of his work is given to poetry of every description, from the *Epic* to the *Acrostic*. This is, perhaps, to descend too low; but the author strongly urges young aspirants in the career of letters to disdain such puerilities; and, doubtless, only admits them to give a more complete treatise of poetry.



# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

## DOMESTIC.

**A** MOST important addition has been made to the National Gallery in Pall Mall; it is a cabinet picture by Correggio, representing the Virgin and child: considering the extreme rarity of this artist's works, any tolerable specimen of his skill would be an acquisition. How valuable then must a painting be, which is in the very best manner of this exquisite master of graceful and delicate expression, and which is moreover in the highest state of preservation! It is altogether unique—at once so beautiful and so original, that, at a glance, even an unpractised eye would pronounce it the work of a first-rate painter, and that the painter could be no other than Correggio. There is no other undoubted picture by this artist in this country, except that in the Duke of Wellington's collection; but that is very inferior to the picture of which we are speaking. The picture, in the National Gallery, which was formerly called a Correggio, is now acknowledged to be a copy, and not a very good one. The present picture was in the Madrid collection, from which it found its way into the hands of a Dutch dealer, and from him passed into the possession of Casimir Perrier, the eminent Parisian banker, from whom it was purchased at a high price (if any price can be called high for a nonpareil), in order to be placed in the National Gallery, of which it bids fair to continue the brightest gem. It is the picture of which Raphael Mengs speaks with such just enthusiasm.

**Increase of Wealth.**—In the year 1765, the number of four-wheeled carriages was 12,904; it is now 26,729, besides 45,856 two-wheeled carriages. At the former period, the number of coachmakers in London was thirty-six, who employed about four thousand men in the different working branches of the manufactory; there are now one hundred and thirty-five, employing fourteen thousand.

It is known that the recent discovery of the Miltonian MS. in the State Paper-office, attracted the notice of his Majesty, under whose auspices the work, so long lost to the world, has just been published. We understand that in consequence of this, and other interesting discoveries made within the last few years in the same quarter, his Majesty has been pleased to appoint a commission to examine the documents in that valuable repository of the records of former times, with a view to printing the most important of them. The commissioners named are, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Mr. Croker and Mr. Hobhouse. Mr. Lemon, the deputy keeper of the State Paper-office, by whom the MS. above mentioned was found, is appointed secretary to the commission.

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*The Well in Windsor Great Park* has been opened, by command of His Majesty, and the wife of one of the keepers ordered to attend every morning from seven to nine. It is the opinion of the medical gentlemen that the water is equal to the Leamington, and superior to the Cheltenham. That beautiful avenue, the long walk, is every morning thronged with persons frequenting it.

*French Plays*, by the most distinguished performers from Paris, are to be acted next season by subscription at a new theatre, to be erected at the Argyle Rooms, under the patronage of the most distinguished nobility. Perlet is to be the manager, and Beazeley, of Carlton Chambers, is appointed to construct the theatre.

**Adulteration of Bread and Tea.**—Mr. Clark, the operator at Apothecaries' Hall for the last twenty-two years, was engaged, from the 4th of September till the 28th of February, by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, in analyzing 1,467 sacks of flour, which were lying in warehouses at Hull. He took samples from each sack: and in some he found that upwards of a third was plaster of Paris and ground bones, two of the most abominable ingredients, and which the stomach of neither man nor beast is capable of digesting. He sent specimens of this stuff baked, in many of its processes, to the Lords of the Admiralty; it was almost as black as jet, and required a hatchet to cut it: the person who owned it, and who was about to send it to Spain or Portugal, was fined in the penalty of £10,000. Mr. C. said a mixture of flour was generally thrown in, but the ground bones and plaster of Paris were exceedingly deceptive to the eye, although instantly detected by the chemist, as they would immediately effervesce upon the application of vinegar or other acid, and affect the nose most powerfully.

Mr. Clark has also lately analyzed some Capet Souchong tea, and found there was twenty-five per cent. of lead ore in it.

Prof. Buckland seems to have ascertained the fact that hedgehogs prey on snakes, by the following circumstance:—A hedgehog, which had been for some time in an undomesticated state in the botanic garden at Oxford, was put into a box, together with a common snake (*coluber natrix*). The hedgehog was rolled up at the first meeting, and appeared not to see its companion, which was in continual motion, creeping round and round the box, but evincing on its part no inclination to hostility. The Professor then laid the hedgehog on the body of the snake, touching it with that part of the ball where the head and tail meet. The snake proceeded to crawl; the hedgehog started, opened slightly, and, seeing what was under it, gave the snake a hard bite, then closed as if for defence;

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it soon opened (in the same way) a second time, and a third, when the back of the snake was quite broken. This done, the hedgehog stood by the snake's side, and, passing the whole body, successively, through its jaws, cracked and broke the bones, at intervals of half an inch or more: it then placed itself at the tip of the snake's tail, and began to eat upwards, as one would a raddish, till about half was eaten, when it ceased from mere repletion: but during the night the remainder was eaten.

The number of degrees conferred at the late Cambridge Commencement was unusually great—it is supposed, from the prospect of an approaching election: it is said that upwards of fifty M. A.'s were completed, more than at the same time last year.

*Barometers.*—Mr Daniell has found that air insinuates itself into the vacuum of the best made barometers, by creeping up between the mercury and the glass, and that it will insinuate itself between any fluid and any solid, when it has not attraction enough for the former to cause it to wet it. If any gas be confined in a glass jar for a length of time, over mercury, it will make its escape, and its place be occupied by atmospheric air; whereas the same gas, if confined by water, will be preserved unmixed. Hence the best made barometers are often studded with air bubbles. To cure this, Mr. Daniell welds a narrow ring of platinum to the open end of the tube, which is immersed in the cistern. Boiling mercury amalgamates itself with platinum, and adheres to it when cold, *wetting*, but not *dissolving* it, by which means the passage of the air is prevented as effectually as if the whole tube were wetted by it.

#### FOREIGN.

##### FRANCE.

*Periodical Literature of France.*—Among the numerous journals edited in the French capital, the *Revue Encyclopédique*; or, Analysis of the most remarkable productions in Literature, Sciences and the Arts, is unquestionably entitled to the very first rank. It is published in Paris monthly, in the street of St. Michel D'Enfer, and is circulated in most of the principal cities and towns of Europe (in London, for example, by M. Rolandi, No. 20, Berners street). It is conducted upon a new plan, comprizing a complete monthly digest of the state of the science, letters, fine-arts and industry, throughout the world. The 78th No. for June, consisting of 310 pages, which completes the twenty-sixth volume of this valuable collection, contains, among other articles of interest and importance, a learned report (by M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire) upon the zoological relations of a voyage round the world, by M. Freyeconet; a sketch of a course of economy and morality, by M. Dunoyer; an interesting analysis of the

various works published in different kingdoms, respecting Greece, &c., by M. Sismondi. A hundred and forty new works, American, Danish, English, French, Italian, Russian, &c., are noticed; thus presenting a concise view of the literary and critical opinions of our neighbours, under a variety of circumstances.\* Brougham's Inaugural Discourse—Parry's Last Days of Lord Byron—Lambeth and the Vatican—Fairy Legends of Ireland, &c., are treated with much intelligence and impartiality. Among the many co-labourers, in the conduct of this work, are found the celebrated names of M. M. Chaptal, C. Dupin, de Lacépède, Magendie, Lanjuinais, Champollion, Jullien, J. B. Say, De Ségur, Andrieux, Lemercier, Tissot, Montemont, and many others we cannot here enumerate. The work has already attained to very creditable consideration in France, and well deserves to fix the attention of the English public; one of our native cotemporaries has said—

“There are only two periodical works in France, which approach within any measurable degree of comparison with our leading reviews or magazines. These are, the *Revue Encyclopédique* and the *Revue Européenne*; which latter, having only started within the last few months, and being also printed in English, we shall not further mention in this place (it has, we understand, already gone to the “tomb of the Capulets”). The *Revue Encyclopédique* enjoys a considerable reputation in the French provinces, and in foreign countries; but its pages are rarely opened in Paris, where the *piquant* style of the daily journals is more suited to public taste.”

*Paris.*—The daughter of Madame Gai, a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, about 19 years of age, bids fair to become the Delphine of Paris; her poetry may be termed complete inspirations. Her mother is well known in the circles of rank and fashion; she was the rival in dress and equipage of Josephine, and, consequently was out of Napoleon's favour, who could not endure that a banker's wife should wear jewels as splendid, and be as much admired as his empress.

M. Gambart, of the Marseilles observatory, on the 19th May discovered a small comet in *Cassiopeia*. It appeared as a nebula of about 2' in diameter, round and well defined. Right ascension 20°; declination 48° 22' N. On 1st June, about midnight, its right ascension was 1° 51', and its declination 73° 29'. Thus it appears to move at the rate of 2° a day, in declination. We believe that it has escaped the observations of our English astronomers.

*Electrical Eel.*—A specimen of the *Gymnotus Electricus* has lately been examined by the Parisian savans; the greater number

\* The value of this part of our cotemporaries' work is greatly increased by the many known names appended to the various articles.—*Edit.*



ber were satisfied with a single touch, and consequently a single shock: but one of them, urged by a greater zeal for science, or a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both his hands: but had quickly reason to repent of his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to leap about in a most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams; he then fell into convulsions, and either from the violent contraction of the muscles, or from some strange property in the fish, it became impossible to detach it from his grasp, till some person present suggested the plunging his hands in cold water, when the eel immediately dropped off.

*Pectic or Coagulating Acid.*—This new acid has been discovered by M. H. Braconnot, and receives its name from its resembling a jelly or gum. It is found in all vegetables, is sensibly acid, and reddens turnsole paper. It is scarcely soluble in cold water, but more so in hot. It is coagulated into a transparent and colourless jelly by alcohol, by all the metallic solutions, by lime water, water of barytes, the acids, muriate and sulphate of soda, nitre, &c. It forms, with potash, a very soluble salt, consisting of 85 parts of lead, and 15 of potash. The salt has the remarkable effect of gelatinizing large masses of sugar and water, which renders it of great use to the confectioner. M. Braconnot, in this way, prepared aromatized jellies, perfectly transparent and colourless, and very agreeable to the taste and the eye. He also made with rose-water, coloured with a little cochineal, rose jelly of exquisite taste. — *Ann. de Chim.*

## ITALY.

A letter from Turin contains an account of an astonishing mechanical genius of that place. His name is Guiseppe Masera; he was a simple peasant, and born in the village of Monte-falcone, near Chieri. He spent his youth in feeding sheep, or driving the plough; and the first discovery of his genius was on his beholding an ancient watch and an old pendule with wooden wheels; in a short time after which he became the village clock-maker, and subsequently succeeded in making pendules with music, figures, &c.: but one of his most remarkable productions of this nature, was a small throne of polished brass, upon which was seated King David with his harp, the whole contained in the head of a cane. This machine was wound up as a watch, and produced the sound of an organ with such exactness, and the figure followed the sounds with such accuracy, that it would really be imagined the sounds proceeded from the motion of the fingers. He, however, never took a lesson in drawing or music. In the composition of this and various other instruments, Masera lamented the want of an

instrument that could render an indefinite number of airs: to remedy this defect, after a variety of experiments and the most persevering industry, he succeeded in perfecting an instrument which has received the name of Musico-Grafo, which has the look of a piano, and which by its internal construction receives whatever air is played upon the keys with a most surprising exactness. To this is added another called the Pantasono, which will repeat the notes communicated to it by the Musico-Grafo, and which may with facility be adapted to an organ, or piano. But this is not his only effort; being very desirous of engraving some musical designs, upon an ivory tablet, he found his hand unable to perform the operation, and applied himself to the invention of an instrument which will highly benefit the art of engraving. By its use the graver directs his tool with so much precision, that he can describe two lines very near approaching yet without the fear of uniting, and with greater nicety than the finest miniature painter can describe the lines in the skin. In addition to these useful inventions, connected with the fine arts, he has communicated to the Royal Arsenal a method of turning and polishing gun barrels, ten or twelve at a time, and of polishing all kinds of metals. His majesty has given him an employ in the Royal Arsenal, and an exclusive privilege for twenty years, for the manufacture and sale of his different inventions.

## GERMANY.

The academy at Munich is at variance with the royal schools respecting the publication of the principal Greek and Latin authors; hitherto this privilege has been attached to the schools, which now declare that any monopoly will essentially destroy the interests of commerce.

## PRUSSIA.

*Prussian Statistics.*—The following rather curious details are found in the Annals of M. Campy, for 1817. Pomerania ranks first as to morality, and there, out of 4,760 persons, there is only one criminal. In the towns of Dusseldorf, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the country round Munster, there was, on the contrary, one criminal in 400. For 6,432 persons in Pomerania, there was only one thief, and only one for 3,000 persons in Eastern Prussia and Silesia; while in Treves and Coblenz, there was one for 800. Where there are most holidays, there are most robberies; but other crimes are not so frequent.

## DENMARK.

*Copenhagen.*—A steam vessel, the machinery of which was entirely formed in this town, on the model of Mr. Perkins, has been built. Though iron is brought from foreign countries, yet a foundry is established in Copenhagen, which bids fair to rival Mr. Owen's at Stockholm.

The ladies of this town have, for some months past, formed a society, the object

of which is to contribute various useful and ornamental works; the funds for which are distributed among the sufferers from the late inundations.

## SWEDEN.

*Stockholm.*—The Swedish admiralty are sending commissioners to England to get information respecting the various improvements in building vessels, and naval tactics; they are to receive all necessary aid from our government.

## NORWAY.

*Norway.*—In March last, a school was opened on the Lancasterian system in the town of Christiana. It is astonishing the extent of information that is spreading all over the world, through the establishment of these schools; they are rising even in the remotest villages.

The Horticultural Society of London has lately received, from New South Wales, a fine healthy hive of native bees. They differ materially from the bees of Europe, being infinitely smaller, and, like the Mexican, wholly without stings. The honey which they produce is said to be of excellent quality, and is distinguished by a peculiar fragrance; it is one of the few products of that singular country which serves as food for the natives.

*Unicorn.*—Mr. Ruppell wrote from the interior of Africa to a friend in Germany, that a native had spontaneously mentioned the existence of an animal which he had seen, about the size of a cow, with a long straight horn growing from its forehead.

## THEATRICAL REVIEW.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

**T**HE tragedy of *Orestes*, of which we took but a slight and hasty notice on its first appearance, has continued to be occasionally repeated, and to be received, though with applause, not with the appearance either of enthusiasm or sympathy, which promises any long career of favour. The actors did their utmost to sustain the interest of the representation: but it must be admitted that Miss Lacy, though she delivered several of the passages, and played several scenes of *Electra*, with ability, does not give, either to the eye or ear, the image of that *beau ideal* of tragic grace and dignity which we expect in the Grecian heroine; nor can we admit to Mrs. Bartley, in *Clytemnestra*, all the queen-like energy and maternal agitation, to a part which requires something, at least, like the talent which a Siddons would have brought to it, to render it dramatically respectable. Cooper deserves the praise of doing for *Pylades*, all of which the part is susceptible; and Mr. Kemble, who poured all his energy into the part of *Orestes*, looked, most assuredly, the very Grecian. He must excuse us, however, if we hint, that in several passages, in the scenes especially before his discovery by the tyrant, he indulges in more vociferation than is perfectly consistent with the dignity of the character, however impetuous, or with any consciousness, however irksome, of the situation in which he is placed: such, indeed, as we cannot but have a feeling, must inevitably have alarmed the palace, and led to the instantaneous discovery of the disguised and pretended bearer of the ashes of *Orestes*. It is surprising how little attention is paid by performers to the cultivation of those apparently restrained, but yet powerful tones, which belong to the deep and resolute passions of our na-

ture, and are capable of spreading, with forceful impression, through an extensive area, without suggesting the idea of loudness. These are the tones, however, which should have belonged to many of those passages to which Mr. Kemble gave all the loudness of vehement vociferation. We cannot but think, also, that in several of the ambiguous speeches (speeches, at least, of which the *words* have an artful, and even elaborate ambiguity), in the scene where he presents the urn, both the purposed ambiguity and the scenic probability were destroyed by the elaborately-marked and obviously-purposed sarcasm—the bitter and rancorous irony of the delivery. His horror at the discovery of having slain his mother was finely acted: though the occurrence itself, by the way, is not, as the play now stands, very intelligibly, or very credibly, made out to the audience. Of Mr. Bennett, in *Ægystus*, we can only repeat, what we have had such frequent occasions to observe, that he shews himself to have the physical powers and endowments of an actor, if his taste and judgment were but sufficient to lead him to nature, by a path suggested by his own feelings and capabilities, instead of condescending to be a mannerist and an imitator.

The winter Theatres have at last closed a most unprecedentedly protracted season. They produced however but little, during that protraction, to require the discriminative animadversion of criticism. Both of them got up, at inordinate expense, a pageant of the Coronation of Charles X. We suspect they were bad speculations; as, notwithstanding the taste and splendour, produced by the respective artists, in costume, scenery, mechanism, &c., public curiosity does not seem to have been so forcibly excited,



cited, as to resist for more than a few evenings the increasing temperature of the atmosphere. The great heats, indeed, came most unopportunately for these dog-day winter speculations. They must have had confidence indeed in the doctrine that plagues and desolating fevers are only to be generated by actual contact with persons and apparel imported from Smyrna and Constantinople, who would brave the malaria of a crowded winter theatre when the thermometer was at 100°. Covent Garden shut up, therefore, on Tuesday 19th, and Drury Lane, on Thursday 21st July.

The recess at both will be short: Covent Garden opens again in the middle of September. There will be, we understand, many changes in the company. Among the discharges are Miss Love, whose place is to be supplied by Mrs. C. Jones; Mrs. Pearce; and Mr. Connor, who is to be succeeded by Mr. Power, of the Adelphi and English Opera.

The Haymarket, which, though built for summer ventilation, has been somewhat annoyed by so long a *hot winter*, is now in its glory. The temple of laughter-loving farce and humour! its rites, of course, wanted their due splendours, while the officiating high priests were detained in rival regions—but Liston has been for some time in his proper sphere, and Harley is now in his train, and Mrs. Gibbs has come again to what maybe called her home: W. Farren has brought his dry humour also—though we question, for this theatre especially, whether it is a good exchange for the natural jollity of Dowton; or for that strong impassioned acting, either, of which our comedy occasionally admits some mixture; and which, especially, attains most its end by not looking like acting at all. He is however the best Lord Ogleby we have seen since the days of Tom King.

Mrs. Glover continues her wise course of

accommodating her line of characters to her time of life. The *appropriate impropriety* of *Mrs. Malaprop* will add to her reputation in this way; and her *Mrs. Heidelburgh* will support it. Vining continues to improve in his line of mercurial and eccentric character; and when put into parts not suited to his vein, has the good sense to walk through them in a quiet respectable way; and not to pervert or caricature, by laboured attempts at what is not in his grasp. But Mme. Vestris is undoubtedly the star of this little sphere. *Midas* (the first and best of our burlesque operas) has been brought out here in order to *show* her in *Apollo*; but even in an artist-like point of view, the exhibition is not quite equal to her *Ariel*; and we have heard her more happy in song. But *Midas*, as got up here, is altogether a high treat in its way.

The English Opera House has opened with unusual éclat. Miss Stephens is herself a host; and Miss Kelly another. The unrivalled sweetness of the voice of the former, and the inimitable natural acting of the other, cannot fail to produce attraction whenever their efforts are united. We wish, however, that the latter would recollect that she has no voice for song, and not break the charm, by ill singing, which she spreads over us by the most perfect acting we ever witnessed. The new opera, *Broken Promises* has been deservedly very successful. The piece has itself considerable merit. Independently of the stage's sweetest warbler Stephens, it is no small treat to see on the boards at once three performers, acting so completely as if there were no acting in it, as Wrench, Power, and Miss Kelly, in some of the scenes of this drama. Miss Stephens's engagement is, we believe, at an end. She is to be succeeded by Miss Paton—though not the sweetest, by far the most brilliant vocalist! Braham also reappears.

## NEW MUSIC.

"*Faustus*." Goulding, &c.—The music of this drama is a partnership composition of Messrs. Bishop, Horn and Cooke. We regret that Mr. B. admitted any coadjutors, for there is, with, perhaps, one exception (a Trio, by T. Cooke), so evident a superiority of style in his music, that the common-place style of some of the other pieces quite annoys us.

The overture to *Faustus*, is bold, original and beautiful, but not a little difficult.

The opening glee and chorus by Bishop is highly characteristic; the subject of the little simple ballad, which we named in our last number, is sweetly harmonized, and forms a burthen which connects the opening scene with the body of the piece.

"Go, seek some Virgin Heart." Quar-

retto. H. R. Bishop.—A very elegant composition of a superior order; the legato accompaniment for a violoncello obligato is beautifully plaintive in the slow movement.

"*The Hour is Come that We must Part*." Ballad. H. R. Bishop.—This, though a pleasing air, possesses perhaps the least merit of any of Mr. B.'s compositions throughout the opera; there seems a want of tact in the adaptations of the poetry.

"*I'm a poor German Scholar*." Song. C. Horn.—Mr. Horn has succeeded well in this air, which is above the common run of humorous songs. There are some parts of it which, we are convinced, Mr. Horn has borrowed, though we cannot exactly point out the source.

"Now

"Now prithee your Laughing give o'er." *Trio. C. F. Horn.*—Wants originality; is otherwise not a bad composition.

"Lucy Dear." *Song. C. Horn.*—Pretty, but common-place.

*Finale to the First Act.*—This, though completely dramatic, is one of the most characteristic and striking scenes in the opera; there are one or two vocal passages of several bars, without accompaniments, which would have been improved by a richer harmony; with this trifling exception, we approve of it in toto: the short allegro molto, which winds up the conclusion, is spirited and effective.

"A Bachelor he may Shew his Cares." *Quartetto. T. Cooke.*—This is the exception we named to the general superiority of Mr. Bishop's music; perhaps we ought to confine ourselves to the conclusion of the piece only, for there is a good deal of common-place in the commencement.

"Hearken, Damsel, to Me." *Duet. H. R. Bishop.*—In despite of the ludicrous character of the words, Mr. B. has managed to form a very pleasing and somewhat original duett.

"Oh Saul! Oh King!" *Scena. H. R. Bishop.*—This is a truly elegant song of great capability; we consider it requires a singer of higher powers of expression than Miss Stephens to do justice to it; the favourite air, with some slight alterations, is introduced with great effect at the end.

"Oh! not in stately Halls!" *Song. W. Fitzpatrick. Eavestoff.*—This song possesses great merit; some of the passages are beautifully melodious, and it is, generally speaking, of a superior class: not that we consider it without defects, but they seem to arise from a propensity of the composer's which we have before noticed, of choosing

blank verse, or words almost destitute of poetic rhythm. Words of this class have, we allow, when adapted to a sublime subject and a sombre style of music, produced a splendid effect; but they seem to us most unfortunately incapable of assimilating with tinkling lutes and honeysuckles. Laying aside the prosaic effect produced by this peculiarity and an occasional hurrying of the words, the song is extremely fine; the harmonies varied and rich, and the imitative accompaniment that pervades almost every part of the song, highly ingenious.

"Ave-Maria." *Solo and Trio. W. Fitzpatrick.*—A very elegant chaste little hymn (perhaps serious song would be a more correct title); very simple and beautiful: we have no doubt of its proving a favourite, wherever it is known.

"Savoyard Glee" in *William Tell. H. R. Bishop.*—The characteristic peculiarities of this glee are almost too strongly marked; some parts are extremely beautiful, but we are occasionally struck with a ballad-singing twang which grievously annoys our ears.

"Romanza Giovinetto Cavalier." *Meyerbeer.*—The subject of this air, which has already become such a favourite, is extremely simple; not very original, and the general construction is very Rossiniish—we fear it will become a sad bore, and be ground into our ears by all the organs in the metropolis, as it is just the sort of little pretty melody to please an uncultivated ear.

"The Lullaby of the Dove." *J. F. Danneley, Preston.*—Mr. Danneley's song is original, scientific, and in many parts extremely beautiful, but it is too difficult to be at all a saleable song; few ladies can reach tenths.

## POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

THERE is so little to say upon this subject at present, that it is hardly worth while to make it a separate head, especially in a miscellany which, though firm and unchanged in its political principles, has no connection with party interests or confederations; and whose conductors, whenever the tranquillity of the times will permit, are more desirous of concentrating their attention to the record and advancement of the progress of intellectual science and the useful and ornamental arts, than of expatiating on the cabals of placemen and place-hunters, and the fugitive gossip of the day. The barrenness of matter of any real import has accordingly occasioned us, in some instances of late, to pass over the subject in complete silence—in fact, to forget it. We have taken

precautions, however, that for the future some brief notice shall be regularly taken of occurrences of this kind, though all we shall in this instance present, are some few paragraphs of domestic and foreign intelligence.

The French government is beginning already to shew the kind of use they are disposed to make of the military possession of Cadiz. An English frigate being about to enter that port, was stopped by the French guard-ships, and ordered to perform quarantine. The English captain, however, with the spirit that characterizes and does honour to our navy, replied that he was about to enter a Spanish port, and had no directions to receive from any but Spanish authorities, and entered, accordingly,



cordingly, in defiance of French prohibition.

#### PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

A table of returns from the Surveyors of the Assessed Taxes has been printed, stating the number of surcharges which each has made within the last two years, with the proportion of those which have been allowed and disallowed, and the sums of money received by each surveyor on that account. A few instances will show to what an extent this art of tormenting has been carried. In Chester there were 19 surcharges allowed and 36 disallowed. In Cornwall 43 were allowed and 75 disallowed. In Cumberland 27 were allowed, and 81 disallowed. What stronger argument for the repeal of a body of taxes, so little productive in comparison with their pressure!

THE REPORT OF THE TURNPIKE TRUST COMMITTEE, for inquiring into the State of the Trusts within ten miles of London; states, that indifferent roads, multiplied toll-gates, enormous rates (provokingly and universally misapplied, rather to the maintenance of clerks and other officers, than to the repair of the roads) have long been subjects of complaint: that from the number of separate acts under which the several trusts were created, there has been no general principle of management or control, by which the interests of the public might be protected; the dilapidation of the funds, and the consequent heavy debts of many of the trusts; the much larger sum raised than would be necessary to keep the roads in the best repair; that the accounts were in a very confused state; and that the needless frequency of ill-directed repairs, prove the badness of the system. Several trusts in possession of estates still continue to levy tolls, though their necessity has been thereby superseded. The Committee recommend that all the trusts near London should be consolidated under one set of Commissioners.

The Duke of York's mansion, now building, we understand was to have been erected by Mr. Smirke, who was employed and made the design for that purpose; but the royal Duke, dining with the Duke of Wellington, was overpersuaded by him to change his architect, and employ his protégée, Mr. Wyatt; and, without further ceremony, the already-commenced plans of Mr. S. were resigned. There is one consola-

tion in this—it shews that a royal personage may vacillate in his opinion!

#### IRELAND.

The committee of twenty-one, appointed to prepare the plan of a new association for managing Catholic affairs, have unanimously reported upon its details and principles. After reciting the prohibitions of the recent statute, they expressly disavow the prohibited objects, but maintain the necessity of some permanent body to watch over Catholic interests—public and private charity—religious and moral education—building churches—procuring burial grounds—promotion of science, agriculture, and manufacture—circulation of writings in refutation of charges brought against the Catholics in the last sessions, and completing a census of the population. Aggregate meetings, repeated and multiplied, are henceforth to promote the redress of political grievances—meetings in all the parishes in Ireland on a given day—provincial meetings, and meetings in Dublin for procuring petitions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—It is stated that Lord Bathurst has communicated to the Governor, Lord C. Somerset, the long catalogue of accusations against him and intimated the expediency of his Lordship's return to England to defend himself. Sir Lowry Cole, British Governor at the Isle of France, is to repair to the Cape, and officiate as Governor *ad interim*. Mr. Greig, editor and proprietor of the suppressed newspaper, is to go back immediately, and to re-establish his paper, under the full protection of his Majesty's Government at home.

#### FRANCE.

M. Casimir Perrier, the banker and deputy for Paris, having occasion to go to Grenoble on some family business, was not only cheered at several of the towns through which he passed, but was received at the end of his journey by a procession of between 4 and 5000 persons, at the head of which were forty young gentlemen on horseback, and between twenty-five and thirty carriages. Having met the deputy, outside the town, M. Jules Mollien, an advocate, delivered, in the name of his body, a speech, in which he praised the constitutional exertions of their visitor, and expressed their hearty congratulations on his arrival among them. M. Perrier made a suitable reply, and was afterwards

wards accompanied to his hotel by an applauding crowd. On his entrance into the town, a circumstance occurred which must strike Englishmen as, at least, an absurd precaution on the present occasion. Though his 4 or 5000 attendants were shouting "Vive Cassimir Perrier!" a commissary of police stopped him at the gate and demanded his passport; and had the honourable deputy lost the bit of paper which gave him permission to travel in the country of which he is a representative, neither his constitutional character, in the Chamber of Deputies, nor the public testimony of his applauding friends, could have procured him admission into Grenoble.

## PERU.

Bolivar, in his address to the Congress of Peru, after informing them that "if the declarations of France can be believed, she will not be behind England in recognizing Peruvian independence," adds the following memorable words:—"On returning to Congress the supreme power which they have deposited with me, I may be permitted to felicitate the people on freeing themselves from what is most terrible in the world—from war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and from despotism, by my resignation." He implores the people to proscribe for ever "*so dreadful an authority*," and retreats into the humble rank of "an auxiliary soldier," whose duty calls him to assist in establishing the liberty of Upper Peru, and ensuring the capture of Callao. We confess we know of nothing to equal the sublimity of this in the records of heroic virtue, from the first page of human history to that on which the deeds of this illustrious champion of human liberty are inscribed!!!

The total defeat of Olanetta, the last of the Spanish generals in Upper Peru, has been confirmed by advices from Bogoat and from Carthagena: two actions were fought, one on the 2d, the other on the 4th of March, in the neighbourhood of La Paz. The dispersion of the Spanish force was complete: Olanetta himself escaped, but had only a few followers with him, and was supposed to be making an attempt to cross the continent, with the view of gaining the Brazilian territory.

Extract of a letter from Bagota:—"We have received news that General Bolivar has just escaped assassination at Lima. His secretary was assassi-

nated in that city, and, upon examination of the body, it was found that he had been stabbed with a sharp poniard. All the cutlers of Lima were, of course, examined; one of them said that, at the request of a negro, he had sharpened two poniards. A proclamation was immediately issued, ordering a general enlistment for the army, but excepting all slaves and black-men. They presented themselves accordingly, and the cutler, who was concealed, easily knew the owner of the two poniards: who, being suddenly seized, and asked where the two poniards were, answered by confessing his guilt, and producing one of the poniards; and added, that as he could not have been discovered but by the decree of Providence, he would declare that he had been seduced to that crime by the Governor of the castle of Callao, and that the other poniard was to be found within the sleeve of the left arm of General Bolivar's head servant, who was to murder him the night of that very day. The poniard was found as it was said.

This story, "told in different ways," is, in its principal features, detailed, we think, in the second volume of Cochrane's Colombia: the circumstances from which it is deduced took place perhaps eight or nine years ago, at St. Domingo; but now afford very interesting versions, owing to the hero's great and deserved popularity.

## NORTH AMERICA.

The State Legislature of Georgia has assumed a menacing aspect. The Governor of Georgia had sent a message to the Georgian House of Representatives, charging with impropriety the interference exercised by the General Government, and announcing, that as the Georgians "had exhausted argument, they ought to stand by their arms." A report and resolution were founded on it, couched in the most menacing, and even warlike terms. The difference which menaces a defection of all the Southern States (including Virginia and South Carolina) from the other members of the Republic, is, the opposition between the interests of those who deal in slaves, and the sentiments of those who wish slavery annihilated. One or two of the Southern States have resolved, that every man of colour who enters their harbours in a foreign ship, shall be imprisoned until the ship is again ready for sailing.



## MEDICAL REPORT.

**C**OMPARATIVELY speaking, the metropolis has, during the last month, been healthy. Diseases, it is true, of every kind and character that occur in the climate of Britain, are, in a population so concentrated as that of London, continually presenting themselves to the attention of the practitioner. The extraordinary heat of the weather,\* during the month, produced disorders, which owe their development to atmospheric heat. Cases of cholera have occurred, but most of them have been of a mild and manageable character. The high temperature of the air, concurring with influences, which are abundantly furnished in crowded cities, will, it is presumed, render cases of fever more numerous; at present, the number of such cases has not exceeded the ratio of the preceding month. The remote causes of fevers being still a question *sub judice*, the immediate causes of their increase and diminution are, necessarily, matters of doubt and mystery.

The war between the contagionists and non-contagionists still rages; the reporter, however, with the majority of pathologists in this country, subscribes to the doctrine of *contingent contagion*; that is to say, that ordinary epidemic or endemic fevers do not arise from specific contagion, but that they do occasionally, and under particular circumstances, diffuse a *something* which produces a similar disease in the individual who may happen to come within its range. No department of the study of medicine is more important than the Etiology of Epidemics. The present contagion controversy—the investigations which are connected with it, and the philosophical spirit of research which characterizes the medical inquiries of the present day, may at length effect such precision in the knowledge of the causes of fevers, as may enable us to institute rational and efficient measures for their counteraction and removal. The late Dr. Bateman shewed that, for nearly one thousand years, small-pox, measles and scarlet fever were universally deemed varieties of the same disease, and that “it was not till towards the age of enlightened observation, that the distinct character and independent origin of these three contagious disorders, were universally perceived and acknowledged.”

Several cases of vascular fulness in the head, or what, in the language of the schools, is called “determination of blood to the head,” have occurred; chiefly in indi-

viduals of an apoplectic diathesis: some of these cases have been caused by an incautious, or unavoidable exposure to the intense heat of the sun, and have been good examples of the disease known by the name “*coup de soleil*.” A prompt and decided depletory mode of treatment is, in such cases, called for; and a rigid attention to dietetic rules must afterwards be enforced.

Amongst children, measles and scarlatina have been prevalent. It has happened to the Reporter to witness Rubeola occurring rather extensively in a large establishment of boys, at the distance of a few miles from the metropolis. The discipline of a well-managed school, in a properly chosen locality, is as favourable to the physical as to the moral condition of the scholar; and in the instances in question, it might almost be said, that a community of habits had engendered a community of temperament—a healthful bearing of the body, favourable to the quick subsidence of disease. It is certain, however, that the mildness of the symptoms, and the success of the remedial measures in all of them were circumstances as satisfactory to the Reporter, as to the parties to whom the youths were entrusted.

JAMES FIELD.

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,  
July 21, 1825.

[As supplementary to our medical report of the *preceding* month, we transcribe the following details, though we cannot vouch for the authorities on which they have been stated.—EDIT.]

“During the month of June, disease in the metropolis assumed rather a serious aspect. Of the three principal disorders that are usually prevalent here, there died of fever fifty-two, of measles forty-five, and of casual small-pox, ninety-six; to which *eight* are to be added who died at the Small-pox Hospital, out of ninety-two patients admitted, of whom fifty-three were discharged well, and thirty-one still remain on cure. Vaccination has been resorted to by five hundred and seventy-six out-patients; which, added to one thousand nine hundred and eighty since the commencement of the present year, amounts to two thousand five hundred and fifty-six in the first six months; and this we mention, as it shows an increase of one thousand one hundred and eighty beyond the number at this period of the last year. It is remarkable, that during the month of June, deaths by fever increased from four to twenty-four; in the last week, measles from eleven to seventeen, and small-pox from twenty-one to twenty-six; which had been, during the four weeks of the month, twenty-six, twenty-three, twenty-one and twenty-six.”

\* The thermometer, from the 10th to the 21st of the month, stood as follows:—

July 10th.....68°	July 16th.....83°
— 11.....74	— 17.....82
— 12.....77	— 18.....87
— 13.....79	— 19.....87
— 14.....79	— 20.....79
— 15.....85	— 21.....72

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## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE weather has been most propitious for the hay-harvest, which however excels more in quality than bulk, from the continued drought. The same cause now affects the pastures, even the marsh-lands, which have become very short of keep, reducing the price of store stock. The turnip husbandry has suffered considerably; great part of the latter sown plants being destroyed by the blight insect or beetle; the strong and early plants also being in great want of rain. This will be a trying season to those, who prefer *transplanting Swedish turnips in drought*, boasting of that practice as a new discovery, which has so often been tried and abandoned. The late great heats were constantly tempered with breezes, and, within a few days, by chilling easterly winds. Previously to the warm weather setting in, and during the blooming season of the wheat, north-east winds prevailed, and the nights were generally cold and ungenial, giving rise to considerable apprehensions, which since seem to have subsided; a dry summer in this country, being generally favourable to the wheat crop. The other spring crops, barley, oats and pease, are far behind the wheat in luxuriance, and suffer greatly from the want of rain: with many favourable exceptions however, on good lands, and in particular situations. Beans, though short in the haulm, are well podded, and promise to be a general crop. Much of the seed discoloured by blight. Crop of tares large, but, as with the barley, in too many parts, almost smothered by weeds, shewing a most unskilful husbandry. The crop of potatoes most extensive, and the quality expected fine, but the digging them late. Fruit, particularly the apple, has suffered greatly from blight. Hops a ruined crop, with very few local exceptions. The clay-fallows have worked hard, but with a very beneficial *roasting*. In the west and south, no doubt but wheat\* harvest has already commenced, and barley is expected to follow without delay. In the first week of next month harvest will be general, the extreme parts of the north excepted. Oak timber is in considerable demand; bark of dull sale at £6 to £8 per ton. Fat stock, as lean, has declined somewhat in price; pork in a small degree—the meat markets may be expected lower. Lambs in great plenty. Cows and calves somewhat re-

duced in price. A great import of live stock from Ireland to our nearest ports, has had considerable effect in reducing prices. The Irish sheep complained of, as ordinary and *ill-bred*. The price of horses somewhat reduced, although yet excessive for those of figure and size. In our last report, the expense of breeding a colt was, by mistake, stated at £190, instead of £120. Corn holds its price, notwithstanding the bonded corn on sale, and it is avowed that there is no present prospect of its becoming cheaper, but that a very slight cause might yet enhance the price. Opinions, at any rate, as to the stock in hand, are diametrically opposite from different quarters; some accounts deciding the stock of wheat will barely last until the harvest be secured, whilst others are equally confident of a considerable surplus of old wheat. We incline to the latter opinion, yet with some surprise that markets have remained so steady; but stocks of all kind are swallowed up by an immense and growing population; a fact which will forward the views of those who advocate a free corn trade. The accounts from Scotland, the West of England, and the Midland Counties, are most gratifying; in general there seem scarcely any remains of that querulousness with which the farmers used to be haunted. All† seem satisfied with their prospects: the labourers fully employed at living wages. Looking over a late printed report from a midland county, we were amused, not for the first time, by the opinions of the writer, that, “the smut in wheat originates in want of skill, and that no man need have smut unless he chose it.” On this we shall only remark, how easily a man may become satisfied with his own limited experience.

*Smithfield*: —Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.—Lamb, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.—Veal, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.—Pork, 4s.—Dairy fed, 6s.—Bacon, Bath, 5s. 10d. to 6s.—Irish, 4s. 10d. to 5s.—Rough Fat per stone, 2s. 2d.

*Corn Exchange*: —Wheat, 46s. to 80s.—Barley, 34s. to 42s.—Oats, 23s. to 34s.—Bread (London), 10½d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 66s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 120s.—Straw, 40s. to 51s.

Coals in the Pool, 30s. 6d. to 40s. 0d. per Chaldron.

*Middlesex, July 23.*

\* This seems to have occurred many days since, and in many places—but the report is of course general.—*Edit.*

† When shall all be truly said of Farmers—Alas! there are too many exceptions.—*Edit.*



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**SUGAR.**—British Plantation continues in demand, the refiners and grocers having made extensive purchases; and prices have advanced full 1s. to 2s. per cwt. since our last Report. A sale of *Mauritius Sugar*:—10,085 bags sold, viz. Good Fine Yellow, 64s. to 65s.; Brown, 62s. to 63s.; and Ordinary, 59s. 6d. to 62s. per cwt. Refined Large Lumps continue scarce, and are in demand at our quotations.

*East-India Sugars.*—The quantity brought to sale this week was 14,470 bags. The *Bengals* were purchased principally by the grocers, at advanced prices, viz. White Bengals, at 36s. to 38s.—Low and Middling, 34s. to 35s. per cwt.

*Coffee.*—The quantity offered by auction this week consisted of 1,200 casks, and 500 bags of British Plantation; 2,700 bags of East-India; and 1,100 bags of Foreign. The fine qualities sold at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., viz. Fine Ordinary, 66s. to 71s.—Low and Middling, 80s. to 86s.—Middling, 92s. to 100s. per cwt.—Domingos still dull in the market.—Mochas sell at 90s. to 105s. per cwt.

*Cotton.*—The late arrival (in a few days) at Liverpool, of upwards of 50,000 bales of Cotton from the United States, has created such a sensation among the speculators in this article, that prices are quite nominal, and the Cotton market at a stand; the holders being firm, and the manufacturers not willing to give the prices demanded.

*Spirits.*—Rum is in demand, and the prices given as per our Price-Current. Brandy and Geneva are in little request.

*Dye-Woods.*—The purchases are extensive, and prices steady. About 300 tons of Jamaica Logwood sold at £8 per ton, and other Dye-woods in proportion.

*Indigo.*—Sales continue to be made at a discount of the last Company's Sale, of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

*Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.*—The two former articles continue steady, at the last week's currency. Yellow Candle Tallow, on the spot, to be bought at 35s. to 35s. 6d.; and to arrive, at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

*Hops.*—The accounts from the Hop plantations continue very unfavourable: the duty is, therefore, £5,000 less this week; so that it is estimated not to exceed £42,000 this year. Prices of Hops in the market are 10s. to 20s. per cwt. higher.

*Course of Exchange.*—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 10.—Paris, 25. 45.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 9. 56.—Madrid, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Cadiz, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 50—Genoa, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Naples, 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Lisbon, 51—Oporto, 51—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Cork, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 4 per Cent. 1822, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cents., 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bank Stock, 233 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Prices of Bullion.*—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.—New Doubloons, 3l. 17s. 6d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.*—Barnsley CANAL, 340l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 123l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 328l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 540l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,150.—Neath, 385l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 900l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 16l.—Guardian, 19l. 15s.—Hope, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light Chartered Company, 65l.—City Gas-Light Company, 160l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 315l.

## MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

## ALMONDS:—

Sweet, per cwt. .... 4l. 10s. to 5l. 14s.

Bitter.....4l. to 4l. 10s.

ALUM ..... per ton 15l.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot ..... per cwt. 33s.

United States ..... 40s.

Pearl ..... 34s.

## BARILLA:—

Teneriffe ..... per ton 17l. to 18l.

Carthagea..... 22l. to 22l. 10s.

Alicant ..... (none.)

Sicily: ..... 18l. 10s. to 19l.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough ..... per ton 9l.

## COCOA:—

West-India ..... per cwt. 60s. to 80s.

Trinidad..... 78s. to 98s.

Grenada..... 75s. to 95s.

Caraccas..... 45s. to 60s.

## COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica ..... per cwt. 56s. to 61s.

——, good ..... 67s. to 71s.

——, fine ..... 72s. to 80s.

——, very fine ..... 81s. to 100s.

Dominica ..... 67s. to 90s.

Berbice ..... 64s. to 100s.

## COTTON WOOL (in Bond) :—

West India, common, per lb.	13d. to 14½d.
Grenada .....	13d. to 14d.
Berbice .....	14d. to 17½d.
Demerara .....	15d. to 19d.
Sea Island .....	24d. to 36d.
New Orleans .....	17d. to 18½d.
Georgia, Bowed .....	15d. to 18d.
Bahia .....	16d. to 17d.
Maranham .....	16d. to 17d.
Para .....	15½d. to 16½d.
Mina .....	15d. to 16½d.
Pernambucco .....	17d. to 18½d.
Surat .....	8d. to 11d.
Madras .....	8d. to 10½d.
Bengal .....	7½d. to 9½d.
Bourbon .....	19d. to 25d.
Smyrna .....	13d. to 14d.
Egyptian .....	16d. to 17½d.

CURRANTS..... per cwt. 96s. to 102s.

FIGS:—Turkey..... 45s. to 60s.

FLAX:—Riga..... per ton 46l. to 54l.

Druana..... 48l. to 50l.

Petersburgh..... 40l. to 51l.

HEMP:—Riga..... per ton 44l. to 45l.

Petersburgh..... 42l. to 43l.

—, half clean .... 36l. to 37l.

## INDIGO:—

Caraccas Floras.... per lb. 7s. to 12s. 9d.

## IRON:—

Petersburgh, per ton .... 16l. 10s. to 22l.

British Bar ..... 15l. |

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 29s.

Whale, Cape (in Bond) per tun 24l. to 25l.

Galipoli ..... 52l. to 53l. |

Linseed ..... 24l. |

Lucca ..... per jar 24 galls. 9l. |

Florence..... per half-chest 27s. to 29s.

PEPPER..... per lb. 5¼d. to 6¼d.

PIMENTO (in Bond) ..... 9½d. to 10d. |

RICE:—East-India .. per cwt. 21s. to 23s.

Carolina, new ..... 35s. to 36s. |

—, old..... 34s.

SPIRITS (in Bond) :—

Brandy, Cognac, per gall. 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.

—, Bourdeaux.... 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.

Geneva, Dutch ..... 2s. |

Rum, Jamaica ..... 2s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. |

—, Leeward Island.. 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.

SUGAR:—

Jamaica ..... per cwt. 63s. to 75s. |

Demerara, &c. .... 61s. to 70s.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. .... 60s. to 71s.

Refined, on board :—

Large Lumps ..... 44s. to 45s. |

Good and Middling ..... 46s. to 48s. |

Patent Fine Leaves ..... 50s. to 52s. |

TALLOW:—

Russia ..... per cwt. 33s. to 35s. |

TAR:—

Archangel ..... per barrel 17s. |

Stockholm..... 15s.

TEA (E.-India Company's prices) :—

Bohea..... per lb. 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.

Congou ..... 2s. 5d. to 3s. 9d. |

Souchong ..... 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. |

Campoi ..... 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d. |

Twankay ..... 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. |

Hyson ..... 4s. to 5s. 10d. |

Gunpowder ..... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d. |

TOBACCO (in Bond) :—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 2s. to 2s. 6d.

—, fine colour .... 8d. to 1s. 10d.

—, light brown ..... 4d. to 5d. |

Virginia ..... 2½d. to 7½d. |

WINE (in Bond) :—

Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 42l. to 46l.

New ditto..... 25l. to 36l.

Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 20l. to 32l.

Madeira ..... 29l. to 90l. |

Calcavella ..... 25l. to 40l. |

Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 25l. to 60l.

Teneriffe..... per pipe 15l. to 28l.

Claret ..... per hhd. 10l. to 50l. |

Spanish Red .. per 252 galls. 12l. to 18l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of June and the 19th of July 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

**A** RCHANGELO, C. Gloucester-terrace, Bethnal-green, feather-merchant  
 Baghott, Sir Paul, knt. Lypiatt-park, Gloucestershire, banker and clothier  
 Jones, E. A. and W. H. Hackey-fields, brewers  
 Dent, F. and J. Mannett, Southampton, linen-draper. (Hodgson and Ogden, Mildred's court  
 Lough, M. Minorities, and Bridge-house-place, Newington Causeway, chemist and druggist. (Alexander, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street  
 Moore, J. Houghton, Cumberland, butter and bacon-merchant. (Blow, Carlisle; and Birkett, Taylor, and Cox, Cloak-lane, London  
 Meader, W. late of Shaftsbury, Dorset, chandler and shop-keeper. (Yatman, Arundel; and Bowles, Chitty, and Chitty, Arundel  
 Naish, J. Little St. Thomas Apostle, spirit-dealer. (Vincent, Clifford's-inn  
 Parr J. and R. Mercer, Scotland-road, Liverpool, corn and flour-dealers. (Orud, Lowe, and Hurry, Liverpool; and J. and H. Lowe, Southampton-buildings  
 Smith, H. and S. Saunders, Finchley, builders. (Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard  
 Thomas, H. Manchester, silk-merc. (Morris and Goolden, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row

Vaughen, S. Pool, Montgomeryshire, builder, and carpenter. (Griffiths and Corrie, Welchpool; and Milne and Parry, Temple  
 Whittaker, Leeds, common-brewer. (Hargreaves, Leeds; and Battye and Co. Chancery-lane

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 64.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

**B**UXTON, T. Compton, Derbyshire, tanner. (Barber, Fetter-lane  
 Cadogan, J. Water-street, Arundel-street, Strand, carpenter. (Devey, Dorset-street, Fleet-street  
 Casswell, Geo. jun., Borough-fen Northamptonshire, potatoe-merchant. (Barwis, Crowland, Lincolnshire; and Monkhouse, Craven-street, Strand  
 Dennis, W. W. Billericay, Essex, butcher. (Barber, Chancery-lane  
 De Pinna, J. S. St. Ann's-lane, Cheapside, ostrich feather-manufacturer. (Lane, Lawrence Pountney-lane  
 Drake, J. Shoreditch, oilman. (Dixon and Sons, Lincoln's-inn  
 East, S. Stratford, victualler. (Thompson, George-street, Minorities  
 Farnworth, Geo. Fotherhall, Lancashire, dealer. (Sherwood and Son, Canterbury-square, Southwark.

Gorst.



Gorst, Wm. Stafford, hide and leather-dealer. (Philpott and Stone, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury)  
 Gunnell, J. Platt-terrace, Battle-bridge, bobbin and cap-maker. (Sutcliffe, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars)  
 Hime, M. Liverpool, auctioneer. (Chester, Staple's-inn)  
 Hope, G. sen. Wapping, corn-factor. (Pownall and Papps, Old-jewry)  
 Isborn, Chas. Whitelion-street, Norton Falgate, victualler. (Smith and Martin, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields)  
 Jackson, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. (Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Dunn, Princes-street, Bank-buildings)  
 Jarvis, J. Brompton, Kent, tailor. (Lowe and Son, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane)  
 Jupp, J. Horsham, Sussex, miller. (Steelman, Horsham; and Dendy and Morphet, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane)  
 Kilner, W. Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Birkett, Taylor, and Cox, Cloak-lane)  
 Lathbury, J. Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, mercer. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple)  
 Lucy, J. Y. Paddington-green, hay-salesman. (Lane, Marshall-street, Golden-square)  
 Mare, T. T. J. E. and W. Plymouth, smiths. (Sele, Gray's-inn)  
 Marshall, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Heming and Baxter, Gray's-inn)  
 Norton, Geo. White's-yard, Rosemary-lane, builder. (Donne, Prince's-street, Spitalfields)  
 Norton, Jas. Brompton, master-mariner. (Ravenhill and Crook, poultry)  
 Parkins, T. Borough-road, Southwark, baker. (Chester, Parsonage-row, Newington Butts, Surrey)  
 Pearson, T. Redman's-row, Mile-end Old Town; and Cooper's-row, Tower-hill; merchant. (Horsley, Nassau-place, Commercial-road East)  
 Purser, J. Bowyer-lane, Camberwell, and Hull-street, St. Lukes, dyer. (Kirkman and Rutherford, Cannon-street)

Richardson, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)  
 Rutter, J. formerly of Banbury, Oxfordshire, baker; afterwards of Farmborough, Warwick, farmer, and late of Whitechapel-road, London, corn-chandler. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)  
 Shave, J. Stoneham Aspull, Suffolk, grocer. (Goldring, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street)  
 Shelles, J. Merthyr Tidvill, Glamorganshire, mercer. (Ravenhill and Crook, poultry)  
 Street, J. Manchester, Commission-agent. (Hurd and Johnston, Temple)  
 Sumerfield, T. B. New Crane-wharf, Wapping, coal-merchant. (Grace and Stedman, Birch-lane)  
 Swindells, T. Bosden, Cheshire, farmer. (Makinson, Temple)  
 Thackaray, J. Garratt, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Parry, Temple)  
 Thewles, R. Huddersfield, ironmonger. (Lever, Gray's-inn)  
 Wall, E. Hastings, shoe-maker. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street)  
 Waring, S. St. John's-street-road, carpenter. (Burfoot, Temple)  
 Warpole, W. Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, dealer. (Rashbury, Carthusian-street)  
 Welchman, J. Trowbridge, Wilts, linen-draper. (Short, Bristol; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)  
 Welchman, J. Bristol, linen-draper. (Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)  
 Wells, J. Aldbourn, Wilts, corn-dealer. (Few, Ashmore and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden)  
 Wheatley, E. Leicester-square, bookseller. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple)  
 Winder, E. Manchester, tailor. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple)  
 Wisdom, J. Uckfield, Sussex, grocer. (Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate)  
 Worthington, J. Manchester, draper. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple)

## DIVIDENDS.

ACKLAND, H. Leadenhall-market, and Birch-lane, Aug. 6  
 Arnold, W. J. Idol-lane, Tower-street, July 30  
 Austin, C. Luton, Bedfordshire, July 29  
 Baines, B. Canterbury, July 30  
 Batt, E. J. Backshell, and A. W. Witney, Oxford, Aug. 6  
 Bealey, J. Little Lever, Lancashire, Aug. 1  
 Bell, G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, July 26  
 Bell, J. Pocklington, Yorkshire, J. F. and T. Bell, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, Aug. 1  
 Benelli, J. B. Quadrant, Regent-street, and King's Theatre, Haymarket, Aug. 6  
 Blunt, T. Twickenham, July 30  
 Bolton, T. Ormskirk, Lancashire, July 22  
 Bond, C. Gravesend, July 26  
 Bowden, G. Barlborough, Derbyshire, July 14  
 Bowes, J. Battersea, July 30  
 Bracken, R. and L. Packer's-court, Coleman-street, July 19  
 Bradley, W. Louth, Lincolnshire, Aug. 9  
 Broadhead, W. Ashton-under-Line, and G. Broadhead, Manchester, Aug. 10  
 Buckland, T. Langley, Bucks, July 12  
 Burberry, R. Coventry, July 9  
 Burgess, A. Hulme, Lancashire, July 12  
 Burry, T. Little Hampton, Sussex, July 28  
 Butcher, T. Holborn, Aug. 9  
 Butts, T. C. Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street, July 30  
 Caton, E. Preston, July 16  
 Chittenden, E. Ashford, Kent, July 16  
 Clark, G. B. New Shoreham, Sussex, July 21  
 Coates, W. Kidderminster, and Bowdley, July 30

Collins, J. and F. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; and Brenchley, Kent, July 2  
 Colston, D. E. Islington-road, July 26  
 Compton, P. A. Beckenham and Lee, Kent, July 16  
 Copley, B. and W. Hurst, Doncaster, Aug. 2  
 Couchman, S. Throgmorton-street, July 30  
 Cradocke, J. Downing-street, Westminster, Aug. 2  
 Crole, D. Old Broad-street, July 28  
 Cross, W. Liverpool, Aug. 10  
 Cullingham, H. Kensington, July 26  
 Cumming, A. J. High-street, Southwark, July 26  
 Davies, W. Neston, Cheshire, Aug. 9  
 Docker, Jane, Gt. Russell-street, Covent-garden, July 30  
 Douglas, J. Blackburn, Lancashire, Aug. 12  
 Dowley, J. Willow-street, Bank-side, July 30  
 Downes, S. Cranbourne-street, silk-merchant, July 30  
 Drew, T. Exeter, Aug. 6  
 Driver, J. Knowle-green, Dutton, Lancashire, Aug. 12  
 Durham, J. Catherine-street, Strand, July 16  
 Dyball, D. Fetter-lane, July 30  
 Edmunds, E. Oswestry, Shropshire, July 12  
 Ellis, A. Mure-street, Hackney, Aug. 9  
 Elves, J. Canterbury, July 23  
 Fairclough, R. Farrington, Lancashire, July 21  
 Fereday, S. H. Smith, and J. Fisher, Bilston, Staffordshire, Aug. 29  
 Foot, B. Halfmoon-tavern, Gracechurch-street, July 30  
 Garner, W. Margate, Kent, Aug. 5  
 Gigney, S. Litchington, Essex, July 30

Gillbie, N. Denton, Kent, July 12  
 Gillingham, G. Little Pancras-street, Tottenham-court-road, July 23  
 Gray, J. Bishopsgate-street without, July 30  
 Greening, W. Hampstead, July 23  
 Halmarack, J. sen. Madeley, Staffordshire, Aug. 2  
 Hayes, C. and J. Old Jewry, July 23  
 Hepple, J. Cambo, Northumberland, July 21  
 Herbert, B. Cheltenham, Aug. 2  
 Higgs, J. Dudley, Worcestershire, Aug. 6  
 Hippon, W. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Aug. 2  
 Hirst, G. Manchester, July 16  
 Hobbs, H. Chichester, Aug. 12  
 Hodge, W. Great Hermitage-street, July 23  
 Holbrook, J. Derby, July 26  
 Horne W. and J. Stackhouse, Liverpool, July 29  
 Hudson, J. Birch-lane, and Walworth, July 16  
 Humble, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 26  
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place, July 16  
 Hunt, R. H. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, July 30  
 Hurndale, J. Bristol, Aug. 6  
 Jackson, T. Wath-upon-Deerne, Yorkshire, July 27  
 Jay, C. and T. Ward, Burlington-gardens, July 16  
 Kerbey, O. T. Finch-lane, Cornhill, and Merton, Surrey, Aug. 6  
 Kingham, J. Croydon, July 16  
 Kingsell, J. Blackwall, Aug. 6  
 King, T. Oxford, July 19  
 Kinning, T. Oxford-street, July 26  
 Kite, J. and J. Best, Macclesfield, New North-road, Shoreditch, Aug. 6  
 Ladd, J. Cornhill, July 30  
 Lee, P. C. and W. Ballard, Brentford and Hammersmith, July 30  
 Leeming,

- Leeming, J. T. Salford, Lancashire, Aug. 1  
 Leigh, J. Blue-anchor-yard, Bermondsey, Aug. 6  
 Levitt, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 1  
 Lonsdale, G. B. Green-lettuce-lane, July 30  
 Macdonnell, M. and J. and J. Bushell, Broad-street, July 23  
 Mc Kinlay, D. and A. M. Belevario, Size-lane, Aug. 9  
 Mantle, T. Dover, July 26  
 Marsh, W., J. H. Stracey, and G. E. Graham, Berners-street, July 23-30  
 Maxwell, J. Boston, Lincolnshire, July 23  
 May, H. Albion-terrace, Stepney, Aug. 9  
 Melton, M. sen. and T. Melton, Highgate, Aug. 6  
 Mercer, T. Billingham, Sussex, July 30  
 Middleton, T. Liverpool, July 30  
 Moody, W. Hollywell-row, Shore-ditch, July 23  
 Moore, J. St. John's-square and Mark-lane, July 16  
 North, G. Sheffield, July 28  
 Norton, D. S. Uxbridge, July 30  
 Orme, W. Southwark, July 16  
 Passey, S. High-street, Newington Butts, Aug. 6  
 Peck, J. Andover, Hants, July 30  
 Penn, J. Chepstow, Monmouthshire, July 19  
 Phillipson, W. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, July 28  
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, July 16  
 Plaw, J. New Kent-road, Aug. 9  
 Powell, P. Brighton, July 30  
 Pugh, G. Sheerness, July 23  
 Pyke, T. T. and J. Bridgewater, Somerset, July 27  
 Radford, S. Chiswell-street, July 30  
 Redshaw, T. Fleet-street, Aug. 2  
 Richards, J. E. C. and J. Martin's-lane, and Birmingham, July 26  
 Rimmer, J. and J. Liverpool, July 26  
 Ronaldson, J. J. Broad-street, July 16  
 Ross, A. and J. Murray, Leaden-hall-buildings, July 30  
 Sanders, W. Wood-street, Cheap-side, and Coventry, July 23  
 Satter, T. Manchester, Aug. 10  
 Sherratt, T. Birmingham, July 26  
 Sims, C. Crown-court, Broad-street, July 30  
 Smith, A. Beech-street, Aug. 6  
 Smith, T. Heaton Norpich, Lancashire, and J. Yates, New Mills, Derbyshire, Aug. 2  
 Smith, W. W. Holborn-hill, July 12  
 Smith, W. and A. F. Stockton, Durham, Aug. 6  
 Smith, W. Funtingdon, Sussex, Aug. 11  
 Sneade, W. Whitechurch, Shropshire, Aug. 6  
 South, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 3  
 Sparks, T. and J. Bailey, Chandos-street, Aug. 6  
 Stephens, J. Liverpool, July 30  
 Stephenson, R. Cottingham, Yorkshire, and R. Hart, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, Aug. 1  
 Stevens, W. H. Hedge-row, Islington, July 23  
 Stimpson, G. Brighton, July 18  
 Stracey, J. H. and G. E. Graham, Berners-street, July 23  
 Stubbs, J. Haxey, Lincolnshire, Aug. 1  
 Styring, C. jun. Sheffield, July 16  
 Tappenden, T. Cumberland-street, Middlesex-hospital, July 26  
 Taylor, T. Ashton-under-Line, Aug. 8  
 Thompson, J. Manchester, Aug. 1  
 Thornley, J. Cheetham-hill, Lancashire, Aug. 3  
 Trim, A. Davenham, Cheshire, Aug. 12  
 Walker, H. and H. P. Parry, Bristol, Aug. 20  
 Walker, S. Bullwharf-lane, Queenhithe, Aug. 2  
 Walker, T. Bishopsgate-street, without, Aug. 6  
 Waller, J. M. and M. Waller, High Town, Birstall, Yorkshire, Aug. 8  
 Weeden, J. Albion-place, Blackfriars-road, July 2  
 Welker, M. and J. T. Leicester-square, July 26  
 West, W. Bredenbury, Herefordshire, July 26  
 Whitbread, W. Southend, Essex, July 30  
 Whitby, W. and P. Withington Clement's-lane, July 30  
 Wilkins, S. Holborn-hill, July 23  
 Wise, C. Stanning, Kent, July 30  
 Wood, J. Birmingham, July 30  
 Wood, J. Chandos-street, Covent-Garden, July 30  
 Wostenholme, T. Sheffield, July 28  
 Wylie H. and W. J. Richardson, Abchurch-lane, July 23  
 Young, W. and J. Repard, Downes-wharf, Hermitage, Aug. 13

## WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### WORKS IN THE PRESS.

A volume of Sermons by the Rev. Dr. Gordon of Horse Park Chapel, parish of St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, is announced for publication in September next.

London's Encyclopædia of Agriculture, is announced to appear in a few days; and soon afterwards, No. I. of the "Gardener's Quarterly Register, and Magazine of Rural and Domestic Improvement," to be continued quarterly. This work has been generally called for, and is intended to form a focus for gardening discussion and gossip, acceptable to both practical men and amateurs.

Dr. Shearman is preparing for the press Practical Observations on the Nature, Causes and Treatment of Water in the Brain; viewing this affection as an accidental circumstance occurring in various morbid conditions of the system, rather than as a distinct specific disease.

In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo., Sketches, Political, Geographical and Statistical, of the united provinces of Rio de la Plata, to which are added a Description of the Mines in that country, and an Appendix, concerning the Occupation of Montevideo, by the troops of Brazil and Portugal.

Preparing for publication, and dedicated by permission to his Majesty, A Series of sixty Engravings of Hanoverian and Saxon

Scenery, from Drawings, by Capt. Batty of the Grenadier Guards, F.R.S. The publication of these Views will be conducted on the same plan as those of the Rhine, &c., and the plates will be engraved by the most eminent Artists. Wood-cut Vignettes will ornament the head of each Description, and the interest of the work will be enhanced by appropriating for that purpose many of those views, which though not considered of sufficient interest for a copper-plate engraving, will be valuable as extending the Illustrations of the Scenery of these countries.

Mr. Thomas Roscoe will soon publish, in a Series of six volumes, The German Novelists. To be printed uniform with the Italian novelists.

Early in July will be published, the Holy War with Infidels, Papists and Socinians, or Visions of Earth, Heaven and Hell, and of the contending powers of Light and Darkness in the 19th century, by John Bunyan Redivivus.

Dr. Birkbeck has announced a Grand Display of the Manufacturing and Mechanic Arts of the British Kingdom. It is to appear in Parts, appropriated to particular branches, and the First Part will appear in a few months.

A London Antiquary announces for publication, Chronicles of London Bridge; comprizing a complete History of that Ancient



cient Structure, from its earliest mention in the British Annals, traced through all its various destructions, re-erections, and numerous alterations, down to the laying of the first stone of the new Edifice, June 15, 1825. Compiled from the most authentic and valuable sources, both public and private, consisting of Characters, Ancient Histories, MS. Records, Original Drawings, Rare Prints and Books, and Official Papers; and illustrated with many highly finished wood engravings, by the first artists.

Mr. Salame announces his own Life; or an account of his Travels and Adventures from the age of ten to thirty years, with various other subjects hitherto unpublished.

Mrs. Hemans's new volume of Poems, entitled the Forest Sanctuary, with Lays of other Lands, is just ready.

The Gipsy, a Romance, by John Browning, Esq. from the German of Laun, will be published in a few days.

The German Novelists; a series of Tales, Romances and Novels, selected from various celebrated authors, by the Translator of Wilhelm Meister, &c., are now announced, in 3 vols. small 8vo.

Mr. G. P. Scrope announces a Treatise on Volcanoes, and their connection with the History of the Globe.

The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir W. Dugdale, by W. Hamper, esq. F.S.A., will speedily be published.

A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Cheltenham and the Vicinity, by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M.A., F.S.A. with an Account of the Waters, by John Fosbrooke, Surgeon, is nearly ready.

The History of Rome, now first translated from the German of B. G. Niebuhr, is announced for publication.

Sir John Barrington's Anecdotes of Ireland will shortly be published.

The first number of the Pictorial Atlas of History, Chronology, and Geography, will be published on the first of August.

Instructions for Cavalry Officers, translated from the German of General Count Bismark, by Captain L. Beamish, are nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. A. Law announces a History of Scotland, from the earliest period to the middle of the ninth century.

Mr. Crofton Croker has in the press a new series of Fairy Legends.

Dr. Ainslie's *Materia Indica*; or some account of those articles which are employed by the Hindoos, and other Eastern nations, in their Medicine, Arts, Agriculture, and Horticulture, is nearly ready.

The "Complete Servant" will be ready in a few days.

The Adventures of Pandurang Hurrée, a Hindoo, designed to illustrate the manners and character of the natives of Hindoostan, but more particularly of the Mahratta tribes, will very shortly appear, in 3 vols. 12mo.

## LIST OF NEW WORKS.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Scientific Gazette; with engravings. 4to. 1s.

The Art of Improving the Voice and Ear, and of Increasing their Musical Powers, on Philosophical Principles. Post 8vo. 8s.

Taylor's Household Furniture. 4to. £2. 2s.

A Series of Tables, in which the Weights and Measures of France are reduced to the English Standard. By the late C. K. Sanders. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards; or 8s. 6d. half-bound.

Notes to assist the Memory, in various Sciences. Foolscap 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Art of Preserving the Hair, on Philosophical Principles. Post 8vo. 7s.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Yates's Life of Chamberlain. By F. A. Coxe. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Life of John Sharp, D.D. Lord Archbishop of York. Collected from his Diary, Letters, and several other authentic Testimonies. By his Son, Thomas Sharp, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 1s.

Memoir of the late John Bowdler, esq. To which is added, some Account of the late Thomas Bowdler, esq., Editor of the Family Shakspeare. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Ritson's Life of King Arthur. Crown 8vo. 10s.

Memoirs of P. L. H. Clery, formerly Valet de Chambre of the Duchesse D'Angoulême, and Brother of Clery, Valet de Chambre of Louis XVI.; with Portraits of the two Brothers. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 5s.

The Private Memoirs of Madame Du Hausset, Lady's Maid to Madame de Pompadour. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The War in the Peninsula; or, Recollections of the eventful Life of a Soldier. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis, Vols. iii. and iv. 16s.; French, 14s.

## BOTANY.

Flora Conspicua, containing a Selection of the most Ornamental, Flowering, Hardy, Exotic, and Indigenous Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants; the Botanical Characters according to Linnæus, and Particulars of Treatment, &c. By Richard Morris, F.L.S., containing four coloured Delineations, drawn and engraved by Wm. Clark, royal 8vo., Number I. 3s. 6d. (to be continued monthly).

Floral Emblems. By H. Phillips, F.L. and F.H.S., with plates, plain 21s., coloured 30s.

## CLASSICS.

The Odes of Anacreon; with the Fragments of Sappho and Alcæus. Literally translated into English Prose. By T. Orger, LL.D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

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## FINE ARTS.

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## FINE ARTS.

WE broke off, rather abruptly, our  
notice of the Royal Exhibition—  
and with a design of pursuing the subject  
in the Supplement—but found our space  
engrossed by other, perhaps more appro-  
priate, matter. The subject is now, in some  
degree, gone by; and for a while, at least,  
every one will be thinking of indulging in  
the scenes of nature, rather than analyzing  
the rules of art. Yet it would be some-  
what unjust, after the attention we have  
given to three or four historical pictures in  
the gallery of Somerset-house, to pass over  
in utter silence all the rest.

"*The Regent Murray shot by Hamilton  
of Bothwellhaugh*" (W. Allan), is a well-  
thronged picture of considerable merit,  
equally creditable in composition and co-  
louring. The story is well told, and the  
figures are quite sufficiently characteristic:  
the fault, we should say, is, that, for his-  
toric picture, individual nature is pursued  
too far, and assumes the anti-epic sem-  
blance of caricature. Several of the figures  
would have better graced the rustic groups  
of Wilkie, than the canvas of the historic  
painter. By the way, Wilkie's "*Highland  
Family*" shews that he aspires to higher  
honours in his art than his former sketches,  
however delightful in their way, could  
claim. Faithful still to nature, station and  
locality, the present picture bears the same  
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original stamp of the painter; but it  
ascends in the scale of being, and is  
wrought and finished in a much higher  
style of art, and shews a talent not of  
necessity confined to that rustic walk, in  
which nature shews herself only in her  
rudeness. He who painted the *Highland  
Family*, could give grace and dignity to a  
subject that should require it. Stodart's  
"*Titania*," though it has many of the cus-  
tomary graces of that artist, and the never-  
failing charm of his under-tone shadow, or  
second light, in particular, is not one of  
his happiest efforts. His fairies have some  
of them rather a heavy leadenness, and  
are more impish than fanciful. Cooper's  
"*Bosworth Field*," which (like Allan's  
*Death of Murray*) presents a multitude of  
figures on a small scale, has considerable  
merit, but not of the first order. The story  
is not ill told; and the figure of Richard  
is in good action, and exhibits the coura-  
geous fierceness of the character, but not  
without some approach to caricature in the  
person and features; and Richmond is a  
tame, considerate kind of gentleman, whom  
such a dragon could not fail to have eaten  
up in personal conflict. Thomson's "*Juliet*,"  
is the best picture we ever saw from his  
pencil. Presenting her as reclining on a  
couch in the balcony is not quite in accor-  
dance with the scene; but it is not incon-  
sistent

sistent with the character. She is the love-smitten maiden entire.—“Poor smitten deer! thou hast it in thy heart!”—though perhaps we might say, that the uplifted knee has more of writhing, or of strenuous action, than consorts with the languor judiciously diffused over every other part. The colouring is in a tone beautifully tempered to the subject and the hour—such as one may well imagine would be diffused over the objects by the moonlight of an Italian sky. But the most perfect picture in the whole exhibition, and that in which we were most deeply interested, is G. Hayter’s “*Trial of Lord William Russell at the Old Bailey, in 1653.*” Nothing can well surpass the skill with which the artist has arranged his very unpromising materials. He has contrived to make even the judges in their costume, and the barristers in their wigs and gowns, picturesque; and the technical arrangements of the court lose, in his management, their mechanical formality. If we descend to detail, every figure in the multitude assembled and grouped speaks the part he is bearing in the scene; and the lovely form of Lady Russell, “the virtuous daughter of Southampton,” as she sits at the table beneath the feet of her arraigned husband, with the pen in her hand, to assist him in his trial, and turns her fine eyes and features up to him, beaming through their sorrows with all the tender attention of a sublime and dignified affection, seizes irresistibly upon the heart, and we lose sight of the artist in the perfection of his art. We gazed upon it till our eyes were full of that effusion which resembles weeping, as the smile of the heart resembles vacant laughter. We close here: for after dwelling upon this picture, we can remember no more.

Mr. HOFLAND—has just finished *A View near Sheffield*, which is considered as a *chef-d’œuvre*; and which, certainly, possesses all the peculiar excellence for which this artist is so justly celebrated. The perspective of the immense expanse of country embraced is really a surprising effort of genius; the distances are softened down with a mellowness and truth of nature, that has rarely been surpassed. The foreground is also beautifully varied, and finished with every attention to precision and effect. The grouping of three rustic figures in the centre, with cattle in the distance, and the smoke arising from the town of Sheffield (which is hid among the hills to the right), give a life to the *coup-d’œil* truly enchanting.

#### ZODIAC OF DENDERA.

THE copy of this very extraordinary relique of ancient Egyptian art and science, which was made by order of Napoleon, before the possibility of removing the original was ascertained, is now exhibiting at No. 47, Leicester-square, and is as beautiful as it is curious. There is also in the same exhibition a very large collection of portraits, by artists of all nations, among which are some fine ones by Rubens and by Vandyke: but the Knellers and the Lelys, &c. are numerous. Among the few by modern artists, Gerrard’s *Jerome, King of Westphalia*; his *Queen*, and “*Napoleon in his Robes, on black marble*,” are the best. The miniature of Shakspeare, “in an oval concave of virgin gold, formerly belonging to the Southampton family,” is a highly interesting curiosity.

## OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

WILLIAM BROWN, ESQ.

ON the 20th instant, in John Street, Fitzroy Square, William Brown, Esq., in the 77th year of his age. His talents as a gem engraver will hand down his name, in conjunction with Marchant and Burch, to the latest posterity: his universal philanthropy, his unaffected kindness and intrinsic worth, will be ever remembered by his family and friends, to whom his death is a source of the most sincere sorrow. In early life, Mr. Brown enjoyed the patronage of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and had an unlimited order for her cabinet, in which the principal part of his

works are deposited. The French revolution having obliged him to quit Paris, where he was much patronized by the court of Louis XVI., he returned to England, to find his favourite art neglected and forgotten, except where the ingenuity of Italian artists could extract from his wealthy countrymen immense sums, for modern antiques and spurious specimens of Greek or Roman workmanship. Of Burch and Marchant, the former had sheltered himself in the Royal Academy, of which he was appointed librarian; the latter had accepted a place in the Stamp Office, as an engraver of stamps. Under these discouraging



raging circumstances, Mr. Brown still prosecuted his art, and engraved a series of portraits of illustrious persons of Great Britain, a part of which are in the possession of his Majesty. His last great work was a cameo, on sard-onyx, for the lid of the box presented by the Light Horse Volunteers to Colonel Herries.

PROFESSOR CHARLES-FERDINAND DEGEN.

The university of Copenhagen has just sustained a great loss in the person of Professor Charles-Ferdinand Degen, born November 1, 1766. His merit and great knowledge had first caused him to be chosen preceptor to the two princesses and prince Ferdinand, the children of the late prince Ferdinand, uncle to the present king. Since then M. Degen has filled different offices of public instruction, all of which he is honourably remembered. In 1798 he was created doctor of philosophy; and, in 1814, appointed professor of mathematics to the university of Copenhagen. He published a treaty, in 1817, entitled *Canon Pelliæanus, sive Tabula simplicissimæ æquationis, &c.*; and many of his mémoires may be found in the *Acts of the Society of Arts of Copenhagen*.

REV. JOSEPH COOK.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, M. A., Fellow of Christ College, expired on the 3d of March last, between Mount Sinai and Tor, on the Red Sea. After spending some years in the university, with the highest credit and honour to himself, he went to the Continent in 1820. Having visited Holland, France, Germany, and Switzerland, and resided four years in Italy, devoting his time to the public performance of his clerical duties at the English chapel at Rome, and that of the ambassador at Naples, and to the study and contemplation of the interesting objects with which those classical shores abound; and having qualified himself for a full and minute examination of those regions—doubly interesting, as being the sources of both sacred and profane history—he set out from Malta in August last, on a tour to Egypt and the Holy Land, accompanied by Dr. Bromhead, of this university, and Mr. Lewis, of the navy. Having penetrated beyond the second cataract of the Nile, the party returned to Cairo, from whence they proceeded to Mount Sinai. The fatigues of this journey, the inclemency of the weather, and the privations inseparable from travelling in those countries, so weakened him (although he left Cairo apparently in perfect health), that after stopping a few days at Mount Sinai to recruit his strength, he was unable to reach Tor; and, under circumstances fraught with the most deep and awful interest, expired on his camel in the Pass Wady Hebram, near Mount Serbal, to the inexpressible regret of his family and friends. His remains were deposited by his companions in the burying-ground of

a Greek church, near the wells of Elim, a spot which he had expressed his most anxious wish to visit, and which, to use the words of his friend, Dr. Bromhead, “could he have foreseen his fate, he would probably have selected as his last earthly abode.”

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COWPER.

Colonel William Cowper, of the Bombay Engineers, entered the Indian army in 1791, with the advantage of an education at the Military Academy at Woolwich, which had previously been closed against young men destined for the East-India Company's service. He soon attracted the notice of Government, by the earnest he gave of the talent, which afterwards placed him, unaided by interest, in situations which it seldom falls to the lot of an individual to fill. He was in consequence appointed Assistant to Capt. (now Colonel) Johnson, C. B., who was employed in surveying the coast and interior of Malabar, with whom he continued for several years, until obliged to relinquish the situation from ill-health. He then took the usual routine of duty, distinguishing himself by the correctness and highly finished style of his plans and surveys, and particularly by the accuracy of his estimates, till 1804, when he was called to the field as Chief Engineer to the army, which, under the command of Sir Richard Jones, effected a junction with the Bengal army before Bhurtpore. A complete survey of that portion of Hindostan Proper, which was for the first time traversed by a British army, was the recreation of his active mind, and was gratuitously presented to the Government, as he had neither the establishment nor the allowances usually granted to officers employed in the Survey department.

Soon after the return of this force to garrison, he was selected for the national work which will perpetuate his fame along with that of the naval glory of Great Britain, with which it is so intimately connected. The commanding sea force which it was deemed necessary to keep afloat, during the late apparently interminable war, naturally turned the serious attention of Government to the means of securing an adequate supply of timber, for the enormous expenditure which threatened to desolate our forests, whilst the increasing influence of the French Emperor deprived us of the usual resources on the Continent. In this dilemma, the extensive regions of our Indian empire, with its inexhaustible stores of durable teak wood, appeared to provide an ample remedy against the approaching evil; and, to avail ourselves of its magazines with the fullest effect, it was determined to have docks constructed in India capable of building vessels of eighty guns.

The local advantages of the island of Bombay, pointed it out as the best adapted for applying the resources of the East to the exigencies of the parent state. But the difficulties which attended the commencement

mencement of the undertaking had nearly caused its abandonment, when Col. Cowper was requested by the Government to superintend it. After a short deliberation he accepted the charge; but it was not till after he had commenced his labours, that he was himself aware of the numerous and unexpected difficulties with which he had to contend; to the world they will remain unknown, but it may be observed that the ordinary studies of a military engineer are not directed to such structures; and that, without the means of reference to scientific experience or books—and wholly dependant on untutored artificers, whom he was obliged personally to instruct, it is solely to the resources of his powerful mind that the British empire is indebted for one of her most durable and magnificent monuments.

After the completion of this splendid achievement, he was selected by the commander-in-chief, Sir John Abercrombie, to

organize and consolidate the Commissariat department of the army, the duties of which had previously been dispersed in a variety of confused channels, naturally producing disorder and inefficiency; the ill consequences of which were seriously felt in all military equipments. The utmost success attended every measure entrusted to his judgment and abilities.

He returned to his native country with an impaired constitution, in 1817, and retired from the service the following year. Respected by the whole army, esteemed by his numerous acquaintance, and loved by the few who enjoyed his intimacy, and who alone could fully appreciate the unassuming virtue, honourable feelings, and zealous friendship which distinguished his character through life, he finished his career at the early age of fifty, leaving a widow and three young children—too young, alas! to be sensible of their irreparable loss.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

**JUNE 25.**—The New College of Physicians, in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, opened in the presence of the Dukes of York, Sussex, Cambridge, &c. An inaugural oration in Latin was delivered by Sir H. Halford, president.

27.—A numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen took place, to promote a subscription for the sufferers by the late fire in Mortimer-street, &c., Lord R. Seymour in the chair. It appeared that, in addition to the great destruction of houses, no less than 215 men were thrown out of employment, and the greatest number of them lost their working tools; and 69 families, in which were 166 children, had been left houseless. A subscription commenced for their relief.

28.—A meeting took place at the City of London Tavern, at which the Lord Mayor presided, for considering the propriety of establishing an university for the education of the youth of the metropolis, applicable to commercial and professional pursuits: the Lord Mayor in the chair. Several eloquent speeches were delivered commendative of the measure, which was unanimously agreed to.

July 1.—The poll for the election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex terminated: the numbers stood as follow:

Alderman Crowder .....	945
Mr. Kelly .....	872
— Dove .....	455
— Hurd .....	287
— Marten .....	137
— Woolley .....	86

2.—At a meeting held at the Freemason's tavern, the Duke of Sussex in the chair, a society was formed for promoting education and industry in Canada, by the establish-

ment of schools of industry among the Indians and settlers.

4.—The Old Bailey sessions terminated, when twenty prisoners received sentence of death; sixty-nine were ordered to be imprisoned for various terms; six to be whipped and discharged; forty-eight males and five females were sentenced to transportation, viz. six for life, three for fourteen years, and forty-four for seven years.

5.—The inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, petitioned the House of Commons, praying for prevention of cruelty to cattle.

—A destructive fire broke out in the spacious premises of Mr. Purdue, silversmith and salesman in Great Tothill-street, Westminster, which it destroyed; and also those of a Mr. Watmore; of Mr. Wait, feather maker, in Dartmouth-street; and of Messrs. Hazell, grocers. The loss estimated at £10,000.

6.—Parliament prorogued.

7.—A meeting of the Gospel Tract Society held at the London tavern, when scenes utterly contrary to the mild spirit of Christianity took place; an amiable Catholic priest, and another respectable individual, were expelled by force, and a tract was then made (certainly not from the Christian source) by the supporters, which no doubt will tend to undo all those that have emanated from the press through their means or instrumentality!

8.—A theatre or lecture-room of the London Mechanics' Institution, in Southampton-buildings, Holborn, opened. The president, Dr. Birkbeck, delivered an interesting lecture, and was followed by Mr. Brougham and the Duke of Sussex, in congratulatory addresses. Twelve hundred persons were present.

14.—A fire broke out on the estate of S. Marriot, esq. M.P. at East Acton, owing to



to a very large hay-rick igniting, in consequence of its being over heated. Before assistance could be rendered, nine other ricks, of equally large dimensions, were included in the devastation, and burnt with unprecedented fury, till the whole of the valuable property was reduced to ashes.

19.—The first stone of the splendid mansion intended for the residence of the Duke of York, which is to be erected on the site of the old building, was laid with great splendour, and with the usual formalities.

20.—A fire broke out in the pianoforte manufactory in Pratt-place, Camden-town, belonging to Messrs. Gunter & Co., of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which nearly destroyed three houses before its progress was arrested.

#### MARRIAGES.

R. Currie, esq. to Laura Sophia, daughter of the Hon. J. Woodhouse, M.P.

J. Fountaine, esq. to Marian Catherine, daughter of the late W. Hodges, esq. R.A.

Mr. J. Lawford, to Augusta Eliza, daughter of C. Wyatt, esq. both of Upper Clapton.

At Croydon, D. Birkett, esq. to Jane, daughter of J. Birkett, esq. of Norwood.

Capt. E. Nepean, R.N. to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Stuart, R.N. of Montague-square.

At Islington, C. Charlett, esq. to Miss Martha Jennet Leek, youngest daughter of H. Leek, esq. of the custom-house, Aberystwith.

At Kew, Capt. Nooth, late of the Dragoon-guards, to Emily, daughter of W. Brien, of Great Ormond-street.

Colonel de L. Barclay, C.B., of the Grenadier-guards, aide-de-camp to the King, to Mrs. Gurney Barclay, of Tillingburne-lodge, Surrey.

H. Humphries, esq. of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Harriett Ansell, eldest daughter of Capt. Fleming, R.M. Portsmouth.

Lieut.-Col. G. Higginson, of the Grenadier-guards, to the Right Hon. Lady Frances Elizabeth, Needham, third daughter of the Earl of Kilmorey.

T. Lichfield, esq. of South Moore, Berks, to Sarah, third daughter of R. Church esq. of the same place.

F. D. Danvers, esq. to Charlotte Maria, daughter of J. J. Rawlinson, esq. of Doughty-street.

Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart. of Hackness, Yorkshire, to Louisa Augusta Vernon, second daughter of the Archbishop of York.

G. W. H. Beaumont, esq. of Buckland, Surrey, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Bishop of London.

Mr. J. G. Thursfield, of Wednesbury, to Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Hunt, of Craven-street, Strand.

A. Dashwood, esq. son of Sir H. Dashwood, bart. of Kirtlington-park, in this county, to Hester, daughter of the late Sir J. H. Astley, bart. of Melton, Norfolk.

L. Lewis, jun. esq. of Camberwell-grove, to Mrs. Yarker, widow of the late Capt. Yarker, R.N., and of Newton-house, Warwickshire.

At Hackney, G. Palmer, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss Elizabeth Leathly, of Clapton-square.

E. A. Lomitz, esq. of Leeds-town, to Caroline, second daughter of G. Oppenheimer, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, London.

Lieut.-Col. Haverfield, of the 43d regt. of light infantry, to Anne, youngest daughter of S. Fisher, M.D. of Johnstone-street.

The Hon. G. D. Ryder, second son of Earl Harrowby, to Lady Georgina Augusta Somerset, third daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

At Hampstead, Chas. son of A. Bacon, esq. of Elcott, Berks, to Caroline, daughter of H. Davidson, esq. of Cavendish-square.

The Rev. H. Wetherall, rector of Thruxton, Herefordshire, to Harriet Maria, only daughter of E. B. Clive, esq. of Whitfield, in that county.

T. P. Medwin, esq. of Hartlebury, Worcestershire, to Miss Dodd, late of Lime-street.

Duncan, eldest son of H. Davison, esq. of Cavendish-square, to the Hon. E. D. B. Macdonald, second daughter of Lord Macdonald.

At Islington, Mons. P. E. Alletz, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Green, esq. of Highbury-park.

Mr. W. P. Tribe, of Mortimer-street, to Miss S. Peake, of High-street, Oxford.

At Kensington, H. Mostyn, esq. of Usk, to Miss Bower, of Brompton.

The Earl of Sheffield, to Lady Harriet, daughter of the Earl of Harewood.

#### DEATHS.

At Chiswick, 80, Mrs. M. Woodroffe.

In York-buildings, New-road, Mary-le-bone, 65, Catharine, wife of J. Grant, esq.

At Camberwell, 27, Mr. E. J. Malo.

In Bryanstone-square, Mrs. A. C. Boode.

At Tottenham-green, J. Patience, esq.

At Spring-gardens, 77, S. Shephard, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Hancock, Shephard, and Rixon.

In Grosvenor-place, the Rt. Hon. Lord Lilford.

C. Cartwright, esq. late accountant-general to the East-India Company.

I. Buxton, M.D. formerly physician to the London Hospital.

E. Meyrick, esq. apothecary to the Westminster hospital thirty years.

70, Marianne, wife of Gen. E. Stephens, and daughter of the late Sir E. Hulse, bart. of Breamore.

In York-street, Portman-square, 74, R. Brent, esq.

In Lansdown-place, J. Forsyth, esq.

At Bethnal-green, 84, W. Millan, esq.

In Foley-place, 36, J. Burchell, esq.

At Knightsbridge, 56, Mrs. Goding, wife of T. Goding, esq.

At Ditton, Surrey, 87, G. Pears, esq. formerly of Southwark.

In Gloucester-place, Jane, wife of the Hon. Mr. Lumley, of Sulham-house, Berks.

Queen's-buildings, Brompton, 76, W. Warwick.

At Stafford-house, Turnham-green, 69, T. J. Moore, esq.

22, Caroline, eldest daughter of Col. Wood, and niece of the Marquis of Londonderry.

In Manor-street, Chelsea, 78, C. Smith, esq. late of Croydon.

In Church-street, Paddington, 82, Mrs. Kerrison,

In Heathcote-street, Mrs. S. Bell, late of Scarborough.

82, George, Chalmers, esq. F.R.S. and S.A., chief-clerk of the office of privy-council for trade and plantations.—He was the author of "Caledonia," and several other works.

In Old Burlington-street, J. Shaw, of Sherwood-lodge, Mitcham-common, Surrey.

In Upper Gower-street, W. Smith, esq. late Capt. in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

At Leigh Rectory, near Reigate, Surrey, 58, S. Wilton, esq.

79, J. Dowse, esq. late surgeon of the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion,

C. Shepherd, esq. formerly of Bedford-row, and late of Cobham, Surrey.

In Southwark, Mr. J. Mounsey, chemist, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

At Berkeley-cottage, Stanmore, Lieut.-general Burne, late commander of the 36th Regt. of Foot.

In Upper Gower-street, 70, W. Smith, esq. late of the East-India Company's military service.

In Mare-street, Hackney, Mrs. Richardby, widow of John Richardby, esq. of Gracechurch-street.

At Earlwood, Reigate, 76, Robert Nuttall, esq. late transfer accountant to the East-India Company.

In Brunswick square, 68, W. Thompson, esq.

At Hampstead, 73, S. Hoare, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Hoare, Barnett, and Co. bankers. Lombard-street.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Colville, widow of R. Colville, esq. of Neutinhall, Cambridgeshire.

In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, 82, the Rev. A. Rees, D.D. F.R.S. editor of the Cyclopædia, &c. He was for upwards of forty years the pastor of the congregation of Protestant dissenters of the presbyterian denomination, assembling formerly in the

Old-Jewry, and latterly in the new chapel in Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street; and who, for more than half a century, was actively engaged in the administration of some of the principal Dissenting trusts. This eminent scholar and divine, who long held such a distinguished rank in the literary and scientific world, was a native of North Wales, where his father was respected as a dissenting minister.

#### MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Colombo, Ceylon, W. Huxham, esq. of Exeter, to Jemima, eldest daughter; and C. Brownrigg, esq. only surviving son of Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, bart. late governor of Ceylon, to S. Moore, youngest daughter of the late Capt. B. Clarke, of 4th Ceylon regt.

At Arcot, in the East-Indies, the Rev. J. W. Massie, of the London Missionary Society, to Isabella, daughter of J. Grant, esq. of Avemore, Invernesshire.

At Hobart-town, Van Diemen's Land, Mr. J. Aitkin, late first officer of the Australian Company's ship Triton, to Jane, eldest daughter of M. Symon, esq. of Ballymore, county of Armagh.

At Calcutta, Lieut. T. B. Macdougall, sub.-assist.-com.-gen., to Miss E. Jackson, niece to R. Jackson, esq.

At Paris, Visc. D'Estampes, of Barneville sur Seine, France, to M. Hawkins, daughter of the late C. T. Brereton, esq. of Soho-square.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

Of a jungle-fever, on the river Burrumpoota in Assam, East-Indies, Lieut. F. T. Richardson, interpreter and quartermaster to the 46th regt. Bengal Nat.-Inf. He was the eldest son of F. Richardson, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

At Trinidad, G. son of the late T. Latham, esq. of Champion-hill.

At Ussyerabad, 42, Lieut.col. V. Baines, of the 36th regt. Nat.-Inf.

At Paris, Anne Maria, widow of J. Aldridge, esq. of St. Leonard's-forest, near Horsham, Sussex.

At Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, 10, Charlotte Augusta Caroline, daughter of Sir. C. Lenton, bart. and niece to the Earl of Ilchester.

In the Mediterranean, C. D. Ryder, second son of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Mr. Ryder was a midshipman on board his majesty's ship Naiad, the Hon. Capt. Spencer, and was unfortunately drowned on the coast of Naples, together with seven sailors, by the swamping of a boat under his command.

At the Isle of France, G. C. Scott, esq. storekeeper of the ordnance, eldest son of the late Col. G. Scott, of the royal artillery.

At Antigua, 35, Capt. Athill, R.N. only son of S. Athill, esq. president and commander-in-chief of the said island.



## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

THE Rev. M. Evans, vicar of Llangillo, in the county of Radnor, to the benefice of Builth and Llanddewir'ewm, Brecon.

The Rev. W. B. Whitehead, M.A. vicar of Twiverton, has been instituted, by the bishop of the diocese, to the vicarage of Chard, Somerset.

The Rev. R. Davies, M.A. to the vicarage of Connington.

The Rev. S. Davies, jun. B.A. to the rectory of Bringwyn, Radnorshire.

Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and professor of mineralogy in that university, appointed, by the king, to the regius professorship of botany.

The Rev. E. S. Pearce, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, and F.S.A. appointed morning preacher of Hanover-chapel, Regent-street.

The Rev. C. A. Sage, to the vicarage of St. Peter, Brackley, Northamptonshire, with the chapel of St. James annexed.

The Rev. W. Pochett, M.A. to be prebendary of the cathedral church of Sarum.

The Rev. T. Crick, B.A. to the rectory of Little Thurlow, Norfolk.

The Rev. P. Gurden, B.A. to the rectory of Reymerstone, Norfolk.

Rev. H. W. Rawlins, M.A. rector of Staplegrove, has been licensed to the perpetual and augmented curacy of Hill-Bishops.

Rev. J. Cross to be precentor of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. W. Milner to be minor canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev. J. Ion, M.A. rector of Halsham in Holderness, to the vicarage of Hemingbrough, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The Rev. C. Sanderson Miller, vicar of Harlow, Essex, and chaplain to the Dowager Viscountess Chetwynde, to hold the living of Matching, Essex.

The Rev. F. Woodforde, B.A., instituted to the rectory of Weston Bamfylde, void by the cession of the said F. Woodforde.

The Rev. F. Lockey, D.C.L., licensed to the perpetual curacy of Blackford, within the parish of Wedmore.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A** NUMEROUS and respectable meeting was lately held in the round school, Chester-le-street, Wm. Loraine, esq. in the chair, when several resolutions were adopted for the formation of a Mechanics' Institute for Chester-le-street and its vicinity.

An explosion took place within the month in the Judith pit, belonging to Messrs. W. M. Lamb and Co., situate at Harrington Outside, near Chester-le-street, Durham, when eleven human beings lost their lives, and all the horses down the shaft were destroyed.

*Married.*] At Durham, Thomas P. Robinson, esq. to Laura, youngest daughter of A. Hammond, esq.—Mr. George Robson, of the Windmill-hills, to Miss Emma Bell, of Newcastle—At Gateshead, Mr. George Watson, to Miss Elizabeth Musgrave—At Kirkheaton, Thomas Wilson, esq., of Huddersfield, to Hannah, daughter of Jos. Beaumont, esq. of Dalton—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Hodge, of Sunderland, to Miss Lydia Wiseman, of Bishopwearmouth—Mr. Jas. Bowie, to Miss Eliz. Jane Patrick, both of Berwick—At Belford,

Robert Liddel esq. of Leith, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late John Nisbit, esq. of Ancroft, North Durham—At Stockton, Mr. Proctor, to Miss Slinger, both of the Society of Friends—Mr. George Hornby, of Sunderland, to Miss Hick, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hick, of Scarborough—Mr. Thos. Brunton, solicitor, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Wilkinson.

*Died.*] At Durham, in Old Elvet, Chas. Spearman, esq. one of the magistrates of the county of Durham—At Jesmond, 56, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. C. Stafford—At North Shields, 42, Mr. Edward Baliff; and 37, Ann, wife of Mr. James Storrick—At Bishopwearmouth, 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Hazlewood, widow of the Rev. D. Haslewood, of Durham; 44, Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. Bell—At Westoe, near South Shields, Henry Heath, esq.—At Sunderland, 40, Mrs. Margaret Clark—43, Mr. John Elliot, of Washington Staiths—At Ovingham, 54, Mrs. Jane Bewick—At Hexam, 66, Miss Mary Leadbitter—At the Parsonage-house, Lanchester, 30, Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Thompson—At Burnopfield, Frances, wife of Mr. Thomas Rippon—At Chatton,

Chatton, Mr. John Taylor, at an advanced age—89, Mrs. Barbara Alcock, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Alcock—At Tynemouth, 33, Mr. John Barras, of Gateshead—On the New-road, near Newcastle, 38, James, eldest son of the late Mr. James Potts, of Berry-hill, near Morpeth—At Wickham, Mrs. Richley, eldest daughter of the late Cuthbert Hunter, esq. of Medomsley, and sister of General Hunter, governor of Pendennis-castle—At Darlington, 85, Mr. Robt. Ingledew; 34, Mr. William Boyes—At Welpington, 74, Mrs. Bolam—At the Manse of Wilton, in the vicinity of Hawick, 84, the Rev. Samuel Charters—At Berwick, 72, Thomas Waite—At Workington, lately, 57, Mr. William Swinburne.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A beautiful and substantial bridge over the Clyde, on the new line of road to Carlisle, has within the month been opened to the public. It is constructed of durable stone, and consists of one beautiful arch 90 feet span, neatly and substantially built by Mr. Park, from a plan drawn by Mr. Telford.

*Married.*] At Workington, Mr. Peter Waters, to Mrs. Margaret Cowan.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 58, Mr. Thomas Waugh—At Appleby, William Holmes, esq. of Crosby-ravensworth, senior Captain of the Royal Westmoreland Militia—At Oulton, 79, Mrs. Jane Liddle—At Collier-row, near Maryport, Mrs. Hastie—At Ellenboro', 61, Capt. P. Robinson, of Maryport—At Whitehaven, 70, Ann, wife of Mr. E. Williams, Dawson-place, Duke-street—A. Kendal, 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitelock, of Patton; 58, Miss E. Docker, formerly of Morland—At St. Nicholas, near Carlisle, 80, Mr. J. Studholme—At Wigton, 49, Mrs. Ann Railton—At Drybeck, 37, Mrs. Dixon—At Maryport, 70, Isabella, wife of Mr. T. Huddart—At Workington, 81, Mrs. Martha Younger; 35, Mrs. Mary Burns.

## YORKSHIRE.

In consequence of the sulphurous mineral waters at Slaitewaite being much resorted to, and found beneficial by the public, the Earl of Dartmouth, on whose estate they spring, has patronized the erection of commodious buildings for the purpose of warm and cold bathing. The baths were open to the public within the month; and, on the occasion, Mr. Richard Varley, the spirited proprietor, gave a sumptuous entertainment, at the long-room over the baths, to a numerous party.

An adjourned public meeting for the formation of a Mechanics' Institution at Dewsbury, was held in the school-room of Ebenezer Chapel. Thos. Todd, esq., president, was in the chair, and several of the principal manufactures of the town were present. Mr. Edward Baines, jun., who had been invited by the committee to attend the meet-

ing, gave an account of the formation and success of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, as well as of other similar societies. The institution was resolved upon.

*Married.*] Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart., of Hackness, to Louisa Augusta Vernon, second daughter of the Archbishop of York—T. Wilson, esq. of Huddersfield, to Hannah, second daughter of J. Beaumont, esq. of Dalton—Mr. J. Gregory, of Wakefield, to Miss Dyson, of Crigglestone—At Doncaster, Capt. Saunders, adjutant of the South West York Yeomanry Cavalry, to Christiana, daughter of the late T. Elston, esq.—At Overton, the Rev. J. Heslop, of Haxby-hall, to Mary, second daughter of E. Place, esq. of Skelton-Grange—The Rev. C. Wimberley, B.A. son of Mr. Wimberley, of Doncaster, to Mary, second daughter of the late General Irvine, of Drum-Castle, Aberdeenshire—Mr. John Hird, to Miss Cotton, both of Skipton—At Askham Bryant, Mr. T. Routledge, to Miss Brown, both of Pontefract—Mr. M. Wice, of Silcoates, to Miss Haigh, daughter of Mr. J. Haigh, of Wakefield—Mr. S. Haslam, of Willow-house, near Halifax, to Miss Lee, of Beverley—Mr. J. Drake, of Selby, to Miss Elizabeth Pearson, of York—Mr. J. Lodge, to Mrs. Henrietta Jackson, both of Leeds—Mr. J. Fryer, to Miss S. Bradley, both of Markington—Mr. M. Binns, of Bradford, to Miss M. Thomas, of Leeds.

*Died.*] At Leeds, Mrs. Hogg—27, Sarah, the wife of Mr. W. Walker—22, Mr. G. Beverley, of Northowram, near Halifax—Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. E. Kemp, of Goldsbro'—44, C. Mayor, esq. of Northowram—At York, Miss Maria Knapton—42, Mr. Cowling, attorney, and coroner for the county, city, and ainsty of York—At Halifax, 43, Mr. J. Farrer—Mr. J. Driver—87, Mr. G. Beecroft, of Thorner—20, Lucy, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Wood, of Pleasant Dairy—At New-house, Huddersfield, Sarah, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Broadbent, of Leeds—The Rev. Mr. Trickett, Baptist Minister, at Bramley—At Thorp-Arch, 74, the Rev. F. Wilkinson, A.M. vicar of Bardsey and Paxton—At Barnsley, John, the eldest son of John Greenwood, esq.—93, Mrs. Anne Grey, eldest daughter of the late W. Gray, esq. of Newholm—At Woodthorpe, near Wakefield, 64, the Rev. R. Wood, minister of St. John's church, Wakefield, and many years a very active magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the West-Riding of Yorkshire—Miss Elizabeth Bronte, daughter of the Rev. P. Bronte, incumbent of Harworth.

## LANCASHIRE.

No less than 10,837 vessels entered Liverpool in the year ending 24th June—836 more than in the year preceding.

A company was announced, within the month, with a capital of £100,000, to establish



lish a communication between Liverpool and other great commercial towns by telegraph.

A distressing scene took place within the month, in Oldham church, when the place was excessively filled. A loud crash was heard on the roof, and the plaster of the ceiling began to fall. It was immediately apprehended that the edifice was giving way, and the congregation rushed to the doors and windows, and got out with all possible expedition; several persons were trampled upon and bruised.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Beaumont, of Manchester, to Miss S. Monhouse, of Oldham—Mr. J. Kenworthy, of Quilk, Saddleworth, to Miss M. Mann, of Prestwick—Mr. C. Hawkesworth, of Manchester, to Miss S. Mitchell, of Sheffield—The Rev. J. Ackworth, A.M., to Sarah, daughter of M. Thackney, esq. of St. Ann's-hill, Burley—Mr. R. Dewhurst, to Miss Hardwick, both of Liverpool—Mr. E. N. Crossley, of Timplerly, to Miss Robinson, of the Lower-horse-farm, near Cheadle—Mr. H. Nelson, to Miss A. Greenwood, both of Blackburn—Mr. Alher-ton, of Manchester, to Miss E. Ramsden, of Lee Bridge-house, near Halifax—Mr. A. Lawne, of Liverpool, to Margaret, daughter of the late J. Kerr, esq. of Grenada—E. H. Lushington, esq. to Miss Catherine Philips, daughter of the late T. Philips, esq. of Sedgley—Mr. H. H. Fishwick, to Jane, daughter of the late W. Fishwick, esq. both of Numley.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 63, J. Watson, esq.; 66, J. Hinde, esq. a magistrate for the county—At Manchester, 80, Mr. P. Young—In Lumber-street, 72, Mr. W. Haigh, late of Huddersfield—In Deansgate, 22, Mr. H. Hiles—In Lever-street, Mr. W. Leigh—At Liverpool, 33, A. Gilfillan, esq.—Rev. T. Edwards, for many years a laborious minister among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, Liverpool.—At Rochdale, 82, Mr. T. Collier, painter, second son of the late J. Collier, *alias* Tim Bobbin, author of the "Lancashire Dialect, Remarks on the History of Manchester," &c.; 74, Mr. J. Lord; 74, Alice, widow of S. Patten, sen. esq.—At Blackburn, Mr. Cunliffe, sen.—At Pendleton, 78, the Rev. J. Pedley, M.A. He had been forty years and upwards an assistant master at the Free Grammar School, Manchester, and for forty-nine years incumbent curate of St. Thomas's chapel, Pendleton.

#### CHESHIRE.

A large fish was lately observed by some boatmen at Runcorn, when the tide was ebbing, to be entangled between two stones. With some difficulty they secured it. It attempted to bite the man who held it; they were therefore compelled to knock it on the head. It turned out to be a young basking shark—the first, we believe, that has ever been heard of in the river Mersey. It measures about four feet six inches long. It was brought to Manchester on the following—  
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ing day, and is now deposited in the museum of the Natural History Society of that town.

At Little Leigh, a poor woman was delivered, within the month, of a child with two heads, on which the hair was an inch long, two necks, which unite above the shoulders, and four arms, four hands and fingers beautifully formed; one body down to the hips, with one umbilical cord or navel; the organs of generation perfect as in two male children; four thighs, four legs, feet, and toes, all well formed. A short time before birth the accoucheur thought one of the heads shewed symptoms of life.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Williams, of Chester, to Miss J. Watkins, of Shrewsbury—Henry, eldest son of P. Marsland, esq. of Wood Bank, near Stockport, to Maria, second daughter of H. Hollins, esq. of Pleasley—Mr. T. Egerton, to Miss Hussey; Mr. J. Maddox, to Miss Anne Birrom, all of Knutsford.

*Died.*] At Neston, Mrs. Dobsin—At Birkenhead, Ann, widow of S. Humphreys, esq. prothonotary of Chester—At Stocks, in Stayley, J. H. Cooke, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. J. Cooke, M.A. of the former place.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. A. Harvey, of Derby, to Miss E. Hall, of Mansel-park—Mr. R. Pitman, of Derby, to Miss Holland, of Worksworth—Mr. B. Gillett, of Dalley-house, near Balper, to Miss Watson, of Court-house, near Duffield—At Derby, Mr. W. Clifford, of Hegworth, to Miss Waterall, of Little Chester—The Rev. R. Wallace, of Chesterfield, to Miss S. Lakin, of Leicester—Mr. Hallam, of Kegworth, to Miss Shepard, of Shardlaw—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss A. Turner, both of Barlborough—The Rev. C. H. R. Rodes, M.A. of Balboro'-hall, to Anna Maria Harriet, youngest daughter of W. Gossip, esq. of Hatfield-house, near Doncaster.

*Died.*] At Derby, 80, John Borough, esq.—In the Ashborne-road, Mrs. Jenkinson—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Snibson; 83, A. L. Maynard, esq.—At Etwall, 24, Mr. W. Bosworth, late of Queen's-college, Cambridge—At Staveley, Mr. W. Flint; 84, Mr. S. Kirk—At Melbourne, Mr. Haines—Mr. R. Bellingham, of Bakewell, late of Bourne, Lincolnshire—At Stoney Middleton, Elizabeth, wife of J. A. Shuttleworth, esq.—At Hlland, 20, Miss Colburn—At Darley abbey, 65, T. W. Swinburne, esq. of Mill-hill-house.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A considerable number of persons, natives of Leicester, Loughborough, and Nottingham, are now living at Calais, where they are employed in the manufacture of lace. They have formed a reading society among themselves, and regularly receive the Monthly Magazine, and several of the London journals. They have also established a protestant place of worship, and afford a liberal salary

salary to their minister, Mr. Liptrot, formerly a curate of Oadby, near the town of Leicester, for performing service for them every Sunday.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. A. E. Johnson, to Miss Mary Tootal; Mr. R. Jebb, of Bingham, to Miss Ann Longdon—Mr. S. Flinders, of Woodborough, to Miss Elizabeth Parr, of Arnold; Mr. G. Elliot, to Miss Esther Briggs; Mr. G. Woodward, to Miss Sarah Pimm; Mr. W. Marriot, of Car Colston, to Miss Elizabeth Hall; Mr. J. Broadhead, to Miss Sarah Clarke; Mr. J. Cash, to Miss Elizabeth Hollis; Mr. J. Richards, to Miss Mary Brunt; Mr. W. Kirkham, to Miss Rebecca Commory; Mr. R. Speed, to Miss Eliza Golling; Mr. F. Parker, to Miss Ann Chester; Mr. T. Hazledine, to Miss Mary Turner; Mr. T. Fletcher, to Miss Ann Millos; Mr. T. Hind, to Miss Elizabeth Goddard; Mr. W. Gamble, to Miss Elizabeth Wagstaff, of Snenton; Mr. T. Hall, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson; Mr. J. Huish, to Miss Martha Burge; Mr. J. Sumner, to Miss Jane Hind—At Arnold, Mr. W. Jeffery, to Miss Holmes—At Winthorpe, near Newark, Mr. J. Bradshaw, of Holme, to Miss Sarah Hancock, of Winthorpe—Mr. C. Beatal, of Sutton in Ashfield, to Miss A. Clay, of Hardstaff—H. G. Knight, esq., of Ferbeck, to Harriet, daughter of A. Har-dolph, esq., of the Grove, near East Retford.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Bridleswith-gate, 85, E. Towndrow, esq.—On Drury-hill, 60, Mrs. H. Timms—In Long-row, 20, Miss M. Blackhall—At New Snenton, 65, Mrs. R. Towle, of Scarrington—At Ordsall, 88, Mrs. Jeffery—At West Redford, 64, Mrs. A. Cutler—At Worksop, 92, Mr. T. Hawson—At Alfreton, the Rev. H. C. Morewood—At Old Basford, 51, Mr. W. Buck—At Newark, 54, Mrs. Glover.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Newcomb, of Stamford, to Anna Maria, widow of S. Sharp, esq. of Romsey—Mr. J. Roberts, of Fillingham, to Miss Kirkby, of East Retford.

*Died.*] At Grantham, Miss E. Johnson.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] At Thorney-abbey, the Rev. H. Smith, M.A., to Ann, daughter of the late J. Wing, esq.—At Burton Overy, Mr. T. W. Needham, to Eleanor Mary Frances, second daughter of the Rev. H. Woodcock, vicar of Barkby.

*Died.*] At Oakham, 55, Mrs. Keal, widow of W. Keal, esq.—Lucy, wife of Mr. Bucknall, of Market Bosworth.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Captain W. Arden, of Long-croft-hall, to Lettice, daughter of the Rev. J. Watson, of Bunisal—The Rev. Thomas Mulock, to Miss Dinah Mellard, both of Stoke-upon-Trent.

*Died.*] At Stourton, 69, Mr. W. Norris, —At an advanced age, Mr. W. Sherratt—At Rugeley, 85, Mrs. Anne Fletcher, widow of the late Rev. G. Fletcher, of Cubley.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

A news-room, upon an extensive scale, has been opened within the month at Birmingham. This, and most of the large commercial towns of the kingdom, are making rapid advances in science, in art, and general intelligence. Birmingham will shortly hold no mean rank; as its commerce flourishes, so will its spirit, and consequently its intelligence and science.

Three thousand females, inhabitants of Birmingham, within the month, agreed upon a petition to the House of Commons for the abolition of negro slavery, especially the slavery of children.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Reading, of Edmund-street, to Miss Bardell, of Prospect-row; Mr. W. Palmer, of Wolverton, to Miss H. Brain, of Lillington; Mr. Davis, of Rugby, to Miss S. Neal, of Lutterworth—At Coventry, Mr. T. Warwick, jun. of High-street, to Mary Anne, daughter of Lieut. W. Taylor, of Bloomsbury-place, Ashted; J. Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. R. Barnard.

*Died.*] At Warwick, 35, Mrs. Cooke; Miss A. M. Cope; 78, Susannah Baker, a member of the Society of Friends—In Vauxhall-grove, 64, Mr. W. Wright—At Coventry, 64, Dr. Leen—In Spon-street, 69, Mrs. Barnes—70, Hannah, relict of J. Frearson, esq. of London—At Shustoke, 84, E. Croxhall, esq.—At Smethwick, 87, Mr. J. Stanley—At Clift-house, Mary, wife of S. P. Shawe, esq.—At Leamington, Mrs. Kinnersley, widow of T. Kinnersley, esq. of Clough-hall.

## SHROPSHIRE.

A mine of lead ore has been lately discovered at the Brow-hill, near Ellesmere, the property of Messrs. Edwards and Williams, by men getting gravel for the turn-pike-road.

*Married.*] At Chetton, G. P. Aston, esq. of Newton, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of J. Baker, esq. of the Downes; R. S. Dieken, esq. of Roughton-villa, to Miss J. Parker, of Loppington.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 41, Martha, the wife of the Rev. J. Langley; Mr. T. Larty—At Wellington, 64, Mr. Webb—At West-felton, suddenly, 65, Mr. J. Duckett—At Skipton in Corvedale, 90, Mrs. Milner—At Ollerton, 44, Mr. T. Bill, of Birmingham; 78, the Rev. R. Outlam, rector of Longford.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

An infant school has been recently established at Kidderminster, the object of which is to remove poor children of an early age from scenes of vice and idleness.

*Married.*] The Rev. D. Davies, M.A. to Jane, daughter of the late R. Nott, esq., of Worsley—



Worsley—Mr. J. Cartwright, of Halley-hall, to Miss Pagett, of Kingswinford—1. Taylor, esq. of Moor-green, to Miss E. A. Moseley, of Winterdyne—At Malvern, E. Graham, esq. to Catharine, eldest daughter of Lieut. General Williams.

*Died.*] At Malvern, M. Wise, esq. of Leamington Priors—At Churchill, 61, of *Ascites*, or abdominal dropsy, Mrs. Ozen, relict of G. Ozen, esq. of Burrington. During the last four years she underwent the operation of tapping 106 times, and had 1048 quarts of water drawn off!!

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Mordford, David Thomas esq. of Dolgoy, Cardiganshire, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Mr. J. Nicholls of Hereford—Mr. H. W. Woakes, of Hereford, to Ann, youngest daughter of Job Lawrence, esq. of Norton—T. P. P. Wight, esq. of Collington, to Mary Maria, widow of Richard Wight, esq. of Tedstane Court—At Leominster, H. Tymbs, esq. of Corner Cop, to Miss Weyman, of Stagbatch.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 50, J. Scudamore Lechmere, esq. of the Court House, Townhope—At Bishop's Frome, Mary, widow of the Rev. G. Patrick, LL.B.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Another mechanics' institution has been recently formed at Bristol.

The Bristol Rail Road Company have lately determined to carry their line no further than Worcester, intending to open a communication with Birmingham by the Worcester Canal.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Smith, of Bristol, to Ann Bletchley, daughter of the late C. Sumsion, esq. of Colerne—Lieut. F. H. Billamore, of Cheltenham, to Miss Cath. Pruen, of Dursley—J. P. Waldo, esq. of Clifton, to Araminta, second daughter of Samuel Waring, esq. of Springfield, co. Kilkenny, Ireland—At Clifton, E. Norwood, esq. of Hertford, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Ford, esq. of King-street Hall—J. Kendrick, esq. of Cheltenham, to Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. T. Breese, of Great Bridge, Tipton—Mr. J. Walwyn, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. A. Boardman, of Warrington—J. Fosbroke, esq. of Cheltenham, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late W. Sarel, esq. of Calcutta—At Cirencester, the Rev. T. Keble, B.B., to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. G. Clarke, of Meysey, Hampton—Mr. J. Reid, of Newland Valley, to Anne Yerbury, daughter of R. Perkins, esq. of Penmaen—At Newport, J. Morgan, esq. to Miss Jones—J. Watkins, esq. of Wernycwm, Llanferin, to Anne, second daughter of Mrs. Adams, of Penydre, Llanvihangel—Mr. W. Skinner, of South Cerney, to Miss J. Gawn, of Bisley.

*Died.*] At Bristol, 86, W. Acraman, esq. It is worthy of remark, that around his vault lie four of his domestics, whose collected periods of service to him were 160

years, and his housekeeper, who is now living, served him 63 years!—Mr. W. Swayne, late apothecary to the Bristol Infirmary—At Cheltenham, 67, Sir J. Benn Walsh, bart., of Warfield, Berkshire, and of Ormathwaite Hall, Cumberland—75, Elizabeth, widow of J. Howes, esq. of Winson—At West-hall, Cheltenham, 28, Sarah, wife of Dr. Butler, of Sackville-street, Dublin—2, St. James' Square, Cheltenham, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Dr. B.—At Tewkesbury, 65, Mrs. Lewis—Mrs. Prew—At Stroud, 85, Mr. B. Fisher.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

The Prizes for the year 1825, at Oxford, have been awarded to the following Gentlemen—Latin Verse: *Incendium Londinense, anno 1666.* E. P. Blunt, Scholar of Corpus Christi—Latin Essay: *De Tribunicia apud Romanos Potestate.* F. Oakley, B.A. Christ Church.—English Essay: "Language in its copiousness and structure, considered as a test of national civilization." J. W. Mylne, B.A. Balliol.—Sir R. Newdigate's Prize: *English Verse.* "The Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli." R. C. Sewell, Demy of Magdalen.

A curious specimen of fossil zoology, an enormous nondescript animal, has recently been discovered at Stonesfield, near Oxford. The remains are very imperfect, but it is estimated that this Saurian reptile extended to the length of more than sixty feet, and that its bulk equalled that of an elephant seven feet high!

*Married.*] The Rev. F. Rowden, B.D., Rector of Cuxham and Ibstone, to Catharine Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Benson, Rector of Hampton Poyle and of South Weston.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 48, Mr. Wm. Cross, B.M., Organist of Christ Church, St. John's, and the University Church—At Christ Church, 81, The Rev. J. Burton, D.D. chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, canon of Christ Church, Rector of Over Worton, in Oxfordshire, with the perpetual curacy of Nether Worton annexed.—At Stanton St. John, 82, Mr. T. Aunting, steward to the last five bishops of Oxford.

## BUCKS AND BERKS.

The Humane Society have lately presented the Dispensary of Windsor with a handsome and complete apparatus for the restoration of persons apparently drowned, for the use of that establishment, and the medical gentlemen of Windsor.

*Married.*] At Hurst, near Binfield, Berks, W. Johnson, esq. eldest son of the hon. Judge Johnson, to Ellen Clare Glasse, youngest sister of G. A. Elliott, esq. of Binfield Park, Berks—At Hanney, Cornelius Hammans, esq. of Garford, Berks, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Giles, formerly an opulent farmer in the said county.

*Died.*] At Datchet, near Windsor, the Rev. J. Phillips, M.A., late of the University College, and lecturer of Wyrardsbury.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

A line of railway on the suspension principle, by Mr. H. R. Palmer, was opened at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, within the month, for inspection, when a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of spectators attended to witness the carriages in operation. The line of railway runs from the high road at the lower end of the village to the river Lea, and is nearly a mile long. It consists of a single elevated line of surface, supported upon vertical posts of wood, fixed in the ground in a peculiar manner, to render their position secure.

On the 2d of July last, the sum paid into the Herts Savings Bank, amounted to £183,173 15s. 7d., of which £68,406 13s. has been withdrawn; £114,084 Os. 2d. invested; and there remains in hand £683 2s. 5d.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. T. Haddow, A.M., to Eleanor Ann, daughter of Col. Drinkwater, of Palmer's Lodge, Elstree—At Turvey, the Rev. J. Ayre, of Islington, to Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. L. Richmond—At Therfield, the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, M.A., late of Exeter College, to Miss Leathes, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Leathes, rector of Mepal-cum-Sutton, Cambridgeshire.

*Died.*] At Watford, 71, Mr. J. Langham—At Wellwyn, 83, Susannah, widow of the Rev. C. Chauncey, of Ayott, St. Peter's—At Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, 89, the Rev. Thomas Martyn, B.D.F.R.S., Regius Professor of Botany in Cambridge University, for the long period of 64 years. He was editor of Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary—At Hadley, Herts, 10, M. Burrows, only son of the late J. Burrows, esq. of Gloucester place.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] T. Walker, esq. of Peterborough, to Mary Isabella, daughter of Edward Jenkins, esq. of Thorpe-hall—W. Cornwall, esq. of Barkway, to Miss S. Stallybrass, of Nuthampstead, Bury—At Cotterstock, the Rev. H. Good, to Anne Maria, daughter of the late C. Berkeley, esq. of Biggen-hall, Notts.

*Died.*] In the Cathedral-close, Peterborough, 28, Harriet, daughter of J. Spoulding, esq.—At Boughton, 20, H. Isham, esq., eldest son of the Rev. H. C. Isham—At Bulwick-hall, 68, T. Tryon, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Cambridge, Sir W. Browne's gold medals were lately adjudged as follows: *Greek Ode*: W. Selwyn, St. John's College—*Latin Ode*: R. Snow, St. John's College.—*Epigrams*: B. H. Kennedy (a pupil of Dr. Butler's, of Shrewsbury), St. John's College.—Subjects. For the Greek Ode:—

Ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος—

For the Latin Ode:—"Academia Cantabrigiensis tot novis ædificiis ornata."—For the Greek Epigram:—

Περὶ σοὶ πάντες οἱ ν' μέσω λόγοι —

For the Latin Epigram:—"Summum jus, summa injuria."

*Married.*] The Rev. W. Harris Parker, of Downing College, Cambridge, to Ann Montagu, relict of the late T. Murthwaite Parker, esq. of Parknook, Cumberland.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 66, Mr. Holland—65, Mr. J. Fuller—72, Mr. G. Ives—At St. Ives, 39, Mr. W. Paine.

NORFOLK.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. H. Fisk, of Bracondale, to Miss Eaton, of Norwich—At Norwich, the Rev. T. Collyer, to Miss E. A. Ward, of Thelnetham—F. North, esq. of Rougham, to Janet, eldest daughter of Sir J. Marjoribanks, bart. M.P.

*Died.*] At Yarmouth, 60, Capt. R. Booth—64, Mrs. M. Harwood—At Ketteringham-hall, Harriet, wife of N. W. Peach, esq. of Saville-row, London.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Martin, to Miss Woodroffe, both of Bercelee—Mr. J. Mayhew, of Wissett, to Miss H. Spalding, of Halesworth.

*Died.*] At Bury, Ann, the wife of John Scholes, esq.—At Whickham-market, 45, Alison, daughter of the late Rev. J. Black, of Woodbridge.

ESSEX.

A quarterly meeting of the trustees and managers of the Romford Savings' Bank, was lately held, when the treasurer reported the number of depositors to have been 1870. The sum total now invested in the Bank of England, is £42,249 10s. 8d. The total amount of interest, added to the depositors' accounts, has been £5886.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. Worsley, to Louisa Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. Benson Ramsden, of Stainbridge—At Wanstead, W. Comfort, son of W. Comfort, esq. of Holloway, to Catharine Horner, daughter of the late J. Horner, esq. of Laytonstone; and W. Horner, of Laytonstone, to Miss Sarah Comfort—Rev. W. Tower, youngest son of the late C. Tower, esq. of Weald Hall, to Maria, third daughter of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, M.P.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 36, the Rev. C. T. Keymer, B.A., late curate of Gosfield—Mr. Lovett—At Tollesbury, Mr. W. Carrington—At Waltham Abbey, Essex, Empson Middleton, esq.—At Fordham, T. Sadler, esq. late of Breewood Hall, Horkesley—At Walthamstow, 81, B. Gibson, esq.—At St. Lemards' Nazing, 61, J. Bury, esq.—At the Grove, Stratford, 83, Ann, widow of the Rev. P. T. Burford, late of Chigwell.

KENT.

The first stone of a Literary and Philosophical Institution was laid within the month, at Canterbury, amidst a numerous body of spectators. The undertaking has been commenced with a spirit that does honour to the intelligent inhabitants of that city.



A fine vein of iron-stone has recently been discovered in the Beam Woods adjoining the city of Canterbury—some of it is beautifully impregnated with quartz crystals. In the opinion of practical men, it might be smelted with advantage.

*Married.*] S. Metcalfe Latham, esq. of Dover, to Emily, eldest daughter of J. Larking, esq.—At Chatham, Lieut. R. Lewis Jones, R.N., to Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of — Millions, esq.—At Ickham, B. M. Lucas, esq. of Hasland, Derbyshire, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Wood, R.N., of Brambling-house, Kent.

*Died.*] At Ramsgate, the Rev. C. Pryce, M.A. Vicar of Wellingborough, and one of the Prebendaries of Hereford Cathedral—At Gillingham, 96, Mr. E. Herd, one of the oldest warrant officers of his Majesty's Navy. He was carpenter of the Nightingale sloop of war in the reign of George II.; was at the taking of Louisbourg, under Admiral Boscawen, and was superannuated from the Thunderer of 74 guns, in the year 1792—At East Langdon, the Rev. T. Dellarney, curate of Charlton—At Woolwich, Sophia Mary, wife of R. W. Roberts, esq. surgeon-general, Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late Sir. G. Bolton, of Tuts-hill, in this county—At Erith, 62, C. Gars-tin, esq.

## SUSSEX.

An interesting experiment is making at Linfield, respecting the instruction of the poor. Some benevolent individuals, conceiving that *the labour of children might be made to pay for their education*, have united, and built school-rooms at the above-named place, of sufficient capacity for 200 boys and 200 girls. During one part of the day (from 9 to 12) the children are to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the other part (from 2 to 5) the boys will be instructed (in classes) in agricultural labour, when the weather permits, and in some of the most useful mechanical arts; while the girls will be employed in needle-work, the duties of the household and dairy, making butter, netting, straw-plaiting, and every species of domestic industry that will contribute to make them valuable servants.

The bones and teeth of a gigantic species of crocodile, together with bones of various species of animals of the order of Sauriens, or lizards, have recently been discovered at Cuckfield, in the stratum called green sand, which lies under the chalk in that county. One of these animals appears, from its bones, to have been of a most enormous size, not less than sixty feet in length; its bulk and height were equal to those of the elephant. It belongs to a species hitherto undescribed. The form of the teeth indicate that it lived upon vegetables; the celebrated anatomist Baron Cuvier, who has seen specimens of these teeth, is decidedly of this opinion.

*Married.*] At Chichester, the Rev. T. Baker, son of T. Baker, esq. of Ashurst

Lodge, Kent, to Elizabeth Lloyd Carr, third daughter of the Bishop of Chichester—Mr. Turner, to Miss J. Breen, both of Brighton.

*Died.*] At Worthing, 73, the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Damer—At Brighton, 92, Mrs. Ann Crofts.

## HAMPSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Portsmouth and Portsea Literary and Philosophical Institution, took place within the month, J. Cull, esq. in the chair. The meeting was numerous, and several pleasing and instructive details were delivered. The institution is in an increasingly prosperous state.

*Married.*] Lieut. W. Prowse, R.N., to Miss S. Palmer, of Portsea—At Cowes, Mr. J. Bates, R.N., to Miss H. Deacon—At Kingston, Lieut. W. Gill, R.N., to Miss Beecher, daughter of Capt. Beecher, R.N.—At Overton, the Rev. J. Heslop, of Haxby-hall, to Mary, the second daughter of E. Place, esq. of Skelton Grange.

*Died.*] At Portsea, 84, Mrs. Woodham—At Alton, 72, Mr. W. Dyer—J. Todd, esq. of Oak-tree cottage, Christchurch—At Twyford Lodge, near Winchester, 66, Sir T. Bertie, Kt., Admiral of the Blue—At Spring hill, Isle of Wight, Catherine, widow of W. Goodrich, esq.

## WILTSHIRE.

The collection of the grass of the crested dog's-tail kind for making bonnets (says a late Bath chronicle) affords employment to a great number of children in the parish of Box and that neighbourhood. The plait, which is manufactured in this city, is equal in colour and durability, and much superior in texture, to the finest Leghorn.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Langridge, of Salisbury, to Miss A. Holmes, of Bristol—At Malmesbury, Il Conte Emilio Guidoboni Visconti, of Milan, to Frances Sarah, daughter of P. H. Lovell, esq., of Cole-park—The Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of William Wyndham, esq., of Dinton—Mr. T. B. Sims, of Hindon, to Miss A. E. Baxter, of Bristol—Mr. W. Pullen, to Miss E. Figgins, of Trowbridge—The Rev. Mr. Cornwall, of Avebury, to Miss Marler, of Corsham.

*Died.*] At Trowbridge, Mr. Matthew Willis—At Devizes, Mr. Neate—Mr. Harding—At Hartham-park, Michael Joy, esq., an active magistrate for this county—At Malmesbury, 59, Mary, wife of Thomas Roberts, esq.—At Lacock, Mr. Richard Taylor—82, the Rev. T. Stockwell, rector of Stratford Toney—At Westbury, 50, Mr. J. Highett—At the Rectory, Collingbourne Ducis, 96, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, mother of the Rev. Henry Wilson, rector of the above place—Miss Dowling, of Durrington, sister of Mr. W. Dowling, of Enford cottage.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

The spirit of improvement in the western parts of the kingdom is very actively at

work. Two bills have passed in parliament relating to Weymouth: one for the harbour and wharfs, the other for the roads, and also one for the Portland railway. Farther down in the west, there have been bills for the Tavistock and Plymouth road, the Shaldon and Torquay road, the Dawlish and Exeter road, the Liskeard and Looe canal, and the Sidmouth pier. Somersetshire has obtained a road-bill for Crewkerne. Wiltshire has inclosure-bills for Pewsey and Wilton. Berkshire has inclosure-bills for East and West Ilsley and Twyford, and an improvement-bill for Newbury. Hampshire has a road-bill for Winchester and Petersfield. In short, the West of England is not behind any part of the kingdom in its activity and enterprize. The great undertaking of the *Western Ship-Canal*, after a warmly contested opposition in the House of Commons, has been sanctioned by an Act of Parliament.

*Married.*] At Bath, George Fursdon, esq. of Fursdon, Devon, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late H. G. Alleyne, esq.—At Walcot, the Rev. James King, son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Maria, daughter of the late Hon. Lieut.-Col. George Carleton—At Shepton-Mallet, H. Bayly, esq., captain 51st, to Jane, third daughter of William Purlewent, esq. of that place—At Wells, Jeffery Davis, esq., of Green-lane Farm, to Miss Ellen Thompson, late of Milton-house, near Wells.

*Died.*] At King-street, Queen-square, Bath, 83, Mrs. Shuttleworth—74, Angus Macdonald, esq. M.D. of Taunton, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh—At Shepton-Mallet, Mrs. Coombs, wife of Mr. Coombs—92, the Rev. J. Jones, for the last 34 years rector of Shipham—At Canington, 57, the Rev. C. H. Bust, vicar of that parish for more than twenty years—At Britton, near Bath, the wife of Captain Lysaght, R.N.—At Bishop's Lydeard, Mr. J. Hawkins.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Chitty, jun. of Shaftesbury, to Miss Bragg, daughter of J. Bragg, esq. of Winterborne Stickland—H. B. Munro, esq. late of Ensham-house, to Lewina, daughter of L. D. G. Tregonville, esq. of Cranborne—At Abbotsburgh, T. Forster, esq. to Sarah Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. A. Barker, M.A. vicar of the former place.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, on the Esplanade, J. B. Vince, esq. of Devizes.

## DEVONSHIRE.

At an auction held lately, a few miles from Exeter, a curious illuminated manuscript on vellum was put up, but could find no bidder, and was afterwards purchased by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of Exeter. It appears to be the production of Robert de Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, who lived in the 13th century, and transcribed in French into a religious poetical romance, by William de Widdindune, an Englishman;

containing upwards of 400 pages, royal octavo size, beautifully written in black letter, and illustrated with some singular miniature figures. The book is in high preservation.

A meeting was lately held at Plymouth, and a petition to parliament agreed to, praying that the present corn-laws may be altered, and that the bill now before the peers, for bringing into the market bonded corn, be passed.

Some elegant buildings, to be named Trafalgar-place, have been commenced in the immediate vicinity of the town of Barnstaple. They are designed as residences for families of the highest respectability, and will command an enchanting prospect.

A fire lately happened at Clist Honiton, near Exeter, which destroyed the whole village, except two or three houses; and one hundred and fifty-three individuals, from a comparative state of comfort, have been reduced to the greatest possible distress, sheltered in unoccupied dwellings, barns, stables, &c. in the neighbourhood. A public subscription is now making to relieve them.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Mayne, to Miss Rad-den, both of Exeter—Mr. T. Fryer, to Miss E. Charlton of St. Thomas's, Exeter—Mr. C. Dawe, of King-street, to Miss Burn, of North-corner-street, Plymouth—C. Tayler, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Reed, of Tavistock-street—At Stoke, the Rev. J. Jacob, LL.D. to Maria, daughter of H. J. Johns, esq. of Davenport—Mr. J. Liscombe, to Miss A. Morris, of Plymouth—A. G. Stapleton, esq. to Miss Catherine Bultad, of Fleet—The Rev. E. Rudall, of Crediton, to Miss Cann, daughter of Mr. Cann, solicitor, of Hatherleigh—At Bishopteignton, A. Rogers, esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Emblyn Edwards Middleton, of Bishopteignton—At Honiton, J. Baker, esq. of that place, to Miss Pitfield, of Symonsbury—J. Flond, esq. to Miss Charlotte Donndey, both of Honiton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 80, James White, esq. bencher of Lincoln's-inn—In North-street, 51, Mr. J. Richards—In Baring Crescent, Anne, wife of the Rev. C. Tucker—The Rev. J. Carrington, prebendary of Exeter cathedral—At Plymouth, in Park-street, the Rev. A. Ellis, A.M.—At Davenport, Monica Margaret Jennings de Cibat, daughter of Colonel Jennings, of Trafalgar-place, and wife of Don Francisco de Cibat, of the Royal Spanish body-guards, and aide-de-camp of General Mina—In George-street, Mrs. Hulke—In Queen-street, 73, Mrs. Capron—In Prospect-row, 60, Mrs. H. Moore—At Exmouth, 70, John Worthy, esq.—At Yalberton, suddenly, H. Browne, esq.—At Penhoe, Mr. J. Waters—At Chudleigh, Mrs. Hellyer—At Moreton-hampstead, 59, Mr. J. Gray—At Norley-house, John Arthur, esq. collector of the customs at Plymouth—At Modburo, Mrs. Perring, widow of the late Philip Perring, esq. of Membland—At Ambrook-cottage, Miss M. A. E. Neyle.



## CORNWALL.

The corporation of Penzance have lately replaced a pole on the Geer, a formidable rock in the centre of Mount's Bay. This most useful sea-mark was fixed under the superintendence of a committee, and in conformity with an ingenious plan suggested by Dr. Penneck.

The Redmoor copper mine is about to be effectually wrought by a respectable and opulent company. Several other mining grants on the manor of Stokeclimsland have been obtained from the lessees of mines and minerals in the duchy; and there is every reason to believe that the upper part of the county will ere long be as great a mining district as the lower part of it.

It is proposed to establish a school for miners at Redruth, with three professors to teach the arts and sciences connected with mining.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Knight, of Lostwithich, to Miss A. Halls—At St. Malyn, J. G. Thompson, esq. R.N. to Betsey, daughter of J. Harry, esq.—At Probus, Mr. J. Andrew, of Cubert, to Miss B. Rooke; Mr. J. Nicholas, to Miss C. Tresawnor.

*Died.*] At East Looe, 77, Mrs. Thomas—At Bodmin, 68, Mr. Mudge—At Port Isaac, Mr. Pascoe Billing—At St. Minoer, Mr. M. Gummow, suddenly—At South Petherwin, Mr. Rattle—At Rosevick, in St. Keverne, 26, Mr. W. Pascoe.

## WALES.

A new line of road lately opened, between North and South Wales, has afforded facilities to travelling, that cannot fail of being highly beneficial to the trading and commercial interests of the principality; and to give further effect to these advantages, a new post-coach and fly-van have been started to run between the two districts.

*Married.*] J. Charlett, esq. to Martha Jerrett Locke, of Aberystwith—The Rev. P. Williams, of Malidan, Flintshire, to Lydia Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Price, rector of Llanfechan, Montgomeryshire—Mr. T. Sheppard, of Foxhole, to Miss E. Davies, of Swansea—W. H. Deacon, esq. of Long-Cross-house, Glamorganshire, to Eliza, daughter of John Bennett, esq. of Laleston—T. L. Lloyd, esq. of Wern Newydd, in Cardiganshire, to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of Evan Davies, esq. of Trevorgan, in the same county—H. M. Ormsby, esq. to Susannah, only daughter of the late Hugh Stodart, esq. of Elwy-place, St. Asaph—At Corwen, J. Jones, of Havod, esq. to Miss Williams, of Plasyn Ddol, both in the county of Merioneth—At Mordiford, D. Thomas, esq. of Dolgoy, Cardiganshire, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Mr. James Nicholls, of Hereford.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mr. P. Andrewes—At Llanelly, 76, Ann, widow of W. Yalden, esq. of Lovington, Hants—At Cartlet-house, Haverford-west, Mrs. Rees—At Carmarthen, 43, the Rev. J. Evans, minister of the Unitarian congregation in

that town—At Wrexham, W. R. Barber, esq. of Clay-hill, Bushy—72, the Rev. S. Powell, rector of Bryngwyn, Radnorshire—At Baglan, Glamorganshire, 23, J. A. Dighton, son of Major-Gen. Dighton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service—Rev. C. A. Wighton, vicar of Holt, Denbighshire.

## SCOTLAND.

A numerous meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland took place lately at Edinburgh, Lord Abercromby in the chair. Many respectable gentlemen were made members; and there was entire unanimity to support the objects of the society.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Burr, to Miss Margaret Macgibbon—At the Abbey-hill, Mr. J. Cockburn, to Miss E. Clirehugh—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Dalrymple, bart. of Cousland, to Adamina, daughter of the late Viscount Duncan—The Rev. S. Lindsay, of Edinburgh, to Miss G. Anderson, of Peebles—J. R. Silbald, esq. of Edinburgh, to Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. J. Greig, of Dalmeny—Mr. T. H. Weir, of Leith, to Miss Arabella MacLagan—At Rothesay, J. Muir, esq. sheriff-substitute of Buteshire, to Miss Douglas, daughter of the late W. Douglas, esq. of Glasgow.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Sir W. Ogilvie, bart., heir-male of the family of Boyne, whose claims to the Banff peerage is now in dependence before the House of Lords—Mrs. Margaret Howison, relict of the late Mr. J. Laing, Lawnmarket—Mr. C. Sutherland, Golspie, Sutherlandshire—In North Charlotte-street, J. W. Horne, esq. of the bank of Scotland—At Delvine, Amelia Euphemia, daughter of Sir A. M. Mackenzie, bart.—At the Manse of Wilton, near Harvick, 83, the Rev. S. Charters, in the fifty-seventh of his ministry—At Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Finch Hatton—In Hill-street, Robert, son of John Gairdner, M.D.—At Langside-house, J. Barram, esq. of Peebles—At West Houses, near Dalkeith, Mr. J. Porteus, Edinburgh—At Anchler-tool, 58, H. Spears, esq.—At the Manse of Roferton, the Rev. J. Hay.

## IRELAND.

At a late meeting of the Catholics of St. Audeon's parish, Dublin, some opposition was made to a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell, on account of his "advocacy of the wings." Mr. O'Connell, in returning thanks, stated that he never would have approved of the bill for pensioning the clergy, if it had not received the sanction of two of the most venerable and pious of the Roman Catholic Prelates. He also declared that he would never again bring forward or support such a measure, as he now felt convinced its effect would be to retard, rather than advance, the Catholic cause. This declaration was received with much applause; and the meeting separated.

*Died.*] At Newry, 106, Mrs. Anne Flannigan.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have paid attention, as will be seen, to the extracts from the Journal kept by Lieut. H. ENNIS on board the Tamar, the commencement of which will be found in our present No. We lament that the inadequacy of our limits does not permit us to present, at once, a much larger portion of this original document. It will be continued, however, from No. to No. without intermission till the whole is completed.

We have, also, as will be seen, many other debts of gratitude (more indeed than we have room to acknowledge) to valuable correspondents, whose stations and reputation in the professional and scientific world are the best testimonials of the enlarged attention with which our recent labours have been honoured. As the M. M. was the first to set the example of what may be truly called the new and improved order of periodical publications, our readers may rest assured that no effort on our parts shall be spared, to make its future precedency commensurate with its primitive claim.

Wallenstein wants entireness, and therefore wants interest. The lighter article from the same correspondent will be found in our columns.

A. L.'s "Infancy" is rather too infantile, we suspect, for the taste of our readers.

The ingenious demonstrations of A. in further solution of Mr. Davies' geometrical problem have been put into type, and would have appeared in our present number but for a mistake of the engraver in cutting the figure, which obliges us to defer it to the next.

We are much obliged to W. G. P. for the proffer of his elaborate calculation of the amount of a farthing laid out at compound interest from the birth of our Saviour, &c., but as we had no intention of depositing any such piece of money *eighteen or nineteen hundred years ago*, in order to receive the usurious product at the present time, we advise Mr. P. to keep both principal and interest to himself. We hope it will be quite sufficient to enable him to shut up school: though, certainly, it would be a great pity that the rising generation should lose the benefit of being instructed in such useful calculations.

W. B.'s ingenious paper on the speculations on the Bed of the Tiber has been set, but on account of its length and the press of other valuable matter, is obliged to stand over for our next number.

Several other approved articles are also in type, waiting for the convenience of future space.

We congratulate ourselves and our readers on the accession of an Italian Correspondent of high literary reputation and attainment. His valuable and elegant communication on the Literature, Arts and Sciences of Naples, we have caused to be carefully translated; and it enriches our present number. The proffered series of such communications will be highly acceptable.

The original Essay on the Philosophy of Descartes is translated also, but was not in readiness time enough for the present occasion.

Our readers will perceive that we have procured assistance of undoubted competence for the department of the Medical Report. From the known means of this gentleman of extended information, we trust that this article will from henceforth be found to have increasing interest and importance.

We lament that for two successive months we have been disappointed of our customary Meteorological Report. We will do our best to remedy this deficiency for the future.

A notice of "No. 1 of Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy by J. and H. Le Keux, after drawings by Aug. Pugin; the literary part by J. Britton, F.S.A." was prepared for the press, but by some inadvertence has been omitted.

The following Articles of Review, though set, have of necessity been adjourned for want of room: Pitman's Isthmus of Suez; Nicholson's Key; Keating's St. Peter's River; Chambers's Traditions of Edinburgh; Stevenson's South America; Roman Nights; Rennie on Gout, and Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England and Wales.